HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 304- BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
25 Dec	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 ,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWAL.. PINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 3rd the September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,253
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
28th Dec.	ALIPORE ..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan,
	SALDERA ..	at Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	KHYBER ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	20 Dec.	24 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	20 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	5 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 26273. Telegrams : "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heinan Maru ..	13th Dec.	28th Dec.
Hankow Maru ..	14th ,,	29th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	10th ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	1st Jan.	8th Jan.
Uga Maru	4th ,,	17th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	4th Feb.

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.

Tel. No. 22937.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926 24th Dec.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
1927 5th Jan.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year,

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . . . . BOMBAY.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

XMAS AND NEW YEAR SALE

COMMENCES ON 1st DEC. 1926,

AT

Messrs. E I. DALVI & Co.,

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

ENTIRE STOCK

Consisting of

WOOLLEN CASHMERS, NAVY BLUE SERGES, BLACK COATINGS, ALPACAS, PALM-BEACH TUSSORE, POPLINS, SHIRTINGS of all latest descriptions Etc., Etc. : : : :

ALSO

BRASS-WARES AND CURIOS

of all denominations at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to suit all pockets.

INSPECTION INVITED.

(Proprietor) of the

New Bombay Tailoring Company.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS :—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to :

BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St. Fort Bombs
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office : 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR;
Satara City.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIK H. 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Pombay Chief Agent.)

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Enoch Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED:—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mayows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

PROFESSION.

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Mayows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated, large-hearted, liberal-minded, VADAMA BRIDEGROOM, other than "Harida Gotra," without scruples and false superstitious beliefs, to marry a grown up, well-educated orphan girl of medium complexion. No objection to widower under 35. Please reply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1334

SPORTS

FREE—EXCELLENT RACE TIP and SYSTEM for racing season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL CHOKSHI: Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1347

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marsban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUARANTEE EARN RS. 33 spare time easily by our "CONTRACT COUPON," Price Rs. 10, all orders with remittance received up to 31st December will get free New Year's present of "CALENDAR CLOCK." Agent GERMAN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 11204, Entally CALCUTTA.
T 27859

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—Certificates Nos. 31177-81 for 25 shares Nos. 189238-62 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., have been lost through accident. The finder should please inform the undersigned MUSAJI L. PATEL, Vakil, High Court, 112, Ali Omer Street.
P B R1357

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 8TH. ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 23rd December, 1926, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1926.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1927 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board.

LALJI NARANJI & CO,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 13th December 1926 to 13th January 1927 both days inclusive.
27818

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 73—75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of December, 1926, at 5 O'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Consulting Actuary's Fourth Valuation Report for three years ending 31st December, 1925.
(2) To declare a dividend to shareholders.
(3) To transfer a portion of the profits to Reserve Fund.
(4) To declare a bonus and interim bonus to participating Policy-holders.
(5) To declare a bonus to Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,

S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th December to 30th December, 1926.
27879

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPG & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD., (SHOLAPUR).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of this Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1926, to THURSDAY, the 23rd December, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 4th December, 1926.
27783

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 780 of 1922.

Re: MOSES JUDAH MORDECAI MOSES, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada Road, Byculla, lately a General Merchant under the name and style of M. M. Moses and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st March, 1927, 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of December 1926.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
27878

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients Messrs. THE BOMBAY MANCHESTER CO., a firm of Export and Import Merchants, doing business at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Mr. ANANT VYANKATESH KULKARNI, of Khanapur, District Belgaum, has agreed to supply to our clients Manganese Ore from his mines, situate at Jamgaon, District Belgaum, on the terms and conditions contained in the agreement, dated 14th December 1925, made between the parties. The said A. V. Kulkarni has become heavily indebted to our clients in the matter of the said contract, and in order to enable them to recover the amount due by him as aforesaid he has agreed to transfer and assign to our clients all his mining and other rights in respect of the said mines on certain terms and conditions agreed between the parties. Under the circumstances aforesaid, all persons dealing or intending to deal with the said Mr. A. V. Kulkarni in connection with his said mines or the manganese ore comprised therein are hereby informed of our clients said rights and intimation is given to them that in case they will deal with the said Mr. A. V. Kulkarni so as to prejudice or affect our clients' rights in any way whatsoever, such dealings will not in any way be binding on our clients and our clients will proceed against them, as advised, entirely at their risk as to costs and consequences.

DIVEKAR & CO.
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.
27877

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1859 of 1926.

KHOOBCHAND DIPCHAND, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 3rd day of January, 1924, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the 8th day of February, 1927, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal thereof.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay
27872

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1858 of 1926.

SETH GOCULDAS KEVALRAM, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 15th day of January, 1924, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that the 8th day of February 1927, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal thereof.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
27873

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 4421 of 1923.

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

YENKANNA ELLAPPA BALARAM & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 2nd day of October, 1925, Mr. N. H. MOOS, the Receiver appointed in the above suit hereby invites sealed private offers for the purchase of the immoveable property hereunder described to reach him at his office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, by FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1927. The covers containing the said offers must be securely sealed and superscribed with the number and the title of the suit above-mentioned and the words "sealed offer for the purchase of immoveable property, situate at Kamatipura Bazar Road." Full particulars concerning the said property may be had on inquiry at the Receiver's Office.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at 10th Kamatipra Lane, within the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 359·5 square yards or thereabouts including the 67·5 square yards recently purchased by Government and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4996, New No. 11200, Old Survey No. 2861, New Survey No. 6362, Cadastral Survey No. 455 of Byculla Division and being Municipal Ward No. 930, Street Nos. 141 and 147.
27841

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1958 of 1926.

MOHANDAS TULSIDAS, a firm. Plaintiffs.

v/s.

P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 8th day of January, 1924, till judgment costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the 8th day of February, 1927, is fixed for hearing and final disposal thereof.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
27869

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1957 of 1926

POKERDAS MENGHRAJ, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of January, 1924, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and that the 8th day of February, 1927, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal thereof.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
27870

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VINAYAK GANPATRAO KOTHARE, late of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., residing at Navi Wadi, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

PIROZBAI, widow of the said Vinayak Ganpatrao Kothare, deceased, residing at Navi Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said Vinyak Ganpatrao Kothare. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27875

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1863 of 1926.

Messrs. MANGOOMAL JESASING, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 19th day of January, 1924, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, and that the 8th day of February, 1927, is fixed for the hearing and final disposal thereof.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay
27871

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRALAL HARJIWAN GANATRA alias HIRALAL HARJIWANDAS GANATRA, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney-at-Law of this Hon'ble High Court, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

MANEKLAL HARJIWAN GANATRA, of Vilayat, near Broach, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vilayat near Broach but at present temporarily residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVER,

The 11th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27874

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1926, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT "COOPER HOUSE," 6, PANDEY ROAD, COLABA.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic specially made to order household furniture rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House," 6, Pandey Road, Colaba, the specially made-to-order complete house hold furniture, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, rich carpets, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield suite, very rich cabinets, English ice box, writing tables and show cases, reclining sofas, rich wooden bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, and dressing chest of drawers, hatstander etc., etc.

The property of M. Hoggan, Esqr.

Furniture will be kept on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 11th KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for Hemraj Ladharam, mortgagee and at the risk and on account of Tekrhand Mulchand Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on the the 11th day of January, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated 22nd day of December, 1924, and made between the said Tekchand Mulchand of the one part and Hemraj Ladharam of the other.

All that piece of Government leasehold land situate at 11th Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts as per lease dated 7th March 1878 but together present actual measurement 40 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 16125, Old Survey No. 4499 and New Survey No. 6843 and Cadastral survey No. 177 Byculla Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 1951 Street Nos. 84-86 and 88 and bounded, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Abdul Hussein Alibhai, on or towards the West by the property of Annaji Laxman, on or towards the North by the 11th Kamatipura street and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jivabhai Tyaballi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co., Solicitors, Medows St. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 4TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Gulamhussein Bundeali Somji Alimahmed Currim Peer Mahomed and Hussein Fazalbhai the members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismail Kadia Brethern Charity Fund and on account at the risk of the mortgagor Salimulla bin Abdul Raheman in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January 1923 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Gulamhoosein Bundeali Somjee, Alimahomed Currimbhai and Gulamhusein Salemahomed the then members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismaili Kadia Brethern Charity Fund as Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Additional Security and Further Charge dated the 26th day of May 1925 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell on the following days by public auction the undermentioned properties at the respective premises:—

ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at 4th Kamatipoora Street containing by admeasurement about 119-1/9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 3699/3790-3701 and New Nos. 10407-10408 Old Survey No. 3279-3280 and 3281 and New Survey No. 6009, 6010 and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1382-1383 and street Nos. 74-76-78 and bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Tomb and Durga on the West by the property of Namdeo Bapoojee on the north by the 4th Kamatipoora Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIAL MADE FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS, IRON SAFE ON STAND BY "GODREJ," SILVERWARE, ONE MOTOR CAR., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver (in Suit No. 5355 of 1922 and 295 of 1923), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 71 "Patch Lodge", Lamington Road, near Tal Chimney, valuable and handsome substantial made furniture by "Dewjee Canjee" and others, consisting of sliding table dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, large mirror back sideboard with cupboard and drawers, book cases, silk lined suit of drawing room sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, pedia stands, large mirror back cabinet, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass mirror door almyrahs, one "Godrej" safe on stand, dressing chest of drawers, silverware, cooking utensils,

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER MAN GONE WRONG!

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"HOT WATER"

A cylonic Comedy of newly-weds and meddling relatives!

For the time of your life see this riotous picture.

"BEATING THE BOOK"

An exciting racing Drama

Starring

STEVE DONOGHUE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

PRICES 3/6, 3, 2/4, 1/8, 0/12, 0/6.

SEE IT ALL FOR YOURSELF

AT THE

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

one Chevrole and four-seater touring motor-car, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME' HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, IRON SAFE ON STAND, 'WOLSELEY' MOTOR CAR AT 69, CADELL ROAD, MAHIM, NEAR SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place valuable and handsome made to order household and office furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm chairs, dinner wagons, mirror back sideboard, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments and vases, one cottage piano in good condition, eight day clocks, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, ward-robes, office furniture, writing tables, chairs, one typewriter by "Remington" in good condition, one iron safe on stand, gas and coal stoves, aluminium cooking utensils, meat-safe, one Wolseley landaulette motor-car, 15-20 H.-P. in running order, etc., etc., the property of Chas. Voegele, Esqr., and the Deccan Trading Company and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME AND VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER FURNITURE BY DEWJEE CANJEE ALSO A FEW PIECES OF ENGLISH FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, RICH CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Kusmu Villa" Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, handsome and valuable made to order furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others also a few pieces of English furniture, glass-crockery and platedware, dining table, leather lined arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons drawing room suites of velvet lined sofas and easy chair, mirror back and silver cabinets, rich table ornaments, roll top office table, rich carpets, English oakwood cloth and hanging wardrobes, mirror and panel door almyrahs, one mahogany cottage piano in good condition, rich carpets, dressing chest of drawers, easy chairs, hat-stand, meatsafe, etc., the property of a European gentleman proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL RISE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened at about yesterday's closing rates and ruled quiet prices showing a small decline of 2 to 2 rupees. In the laten trading prices registered sharp improvement on expectation of faonrable Tariff Board Report. (At the close the under tone was firm with a better tendency.

Tata Iron shares ruled firm. Differeds improved and closed at 230 and ordinary closed at 74-8.

Tram shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 143-14. Tata Hydros ruled firm on general buying and closed at 1102-8.

Some Imperial Bank shares were done at 1575 and Central Bank at 31-4 India Bank was quoted at 77-4.

Bombay Burmas had also sympathetic improvement. Tata 2nd preferenc, Burma Petrol and Scindia all were in good demand registered some improvement.

To-day's sessions had a cheerful appearance and it looked as if the general sentiment is entirely bullish. However occasional reactions under profit taking are quite possible.

The following are to-day's closing rates:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	31	4
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	85	
Imperial	500	40	1575	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	405	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		21	8
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	32	4
Indian Cement O.	350		140	
Katni Cement O.	100		133	12
Katni Cement D.	40		350	
Punjab Cement O	10		7	2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	53	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	149	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	113	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	600	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	79	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		193	12
Bombay Steam Navication P.	350		240	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	10
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		805	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1025	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	143	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1102	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1025	
Tata power O.	1,000		625	
Tata power P.	1,000		815	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India	1,000		950	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	625	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		247	8
Madras United	250	15	480	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100		61	4
Meyer Sassoon	100		91	4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127	8
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	125	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	306	4
Osmanshahi (100)	7		60	
Pearl	250	12	496	4
Phoenix	100	10	402	8
Premier	100		14	
Sasoon Cotton	100		17	
Sassoon Silk	500		550	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	
Simplex	260		150	
Sir Shapnurji Broacha	100		30	
Stadard	500	40	1400	
Swadeshi	100	18	505	
Swan	100		152	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500		123	12
Vishnu CottonO.	509	90	2425	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Velapur Co. Ltd	76		15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	585	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	175	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	7	4
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		190	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		85	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		230	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		74	8
Thacker	50		112	
Telephone	50	nil	37	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Dec. 22.

JUTE.			
Albion	540	Howrah	46
Alliance	595	India	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	700
Anglo-India	422	Kankanarrah	562
Auckland	299	Kelvin	895
Barnagore	221	Khardha	500
Bally	250	Kinnison	1035
Birla	11/14	Lansdowne	325
Belvedere	620	Lawrence	655
Budge-Budge	535	Lothian	500
Caledonian	626	Naihati	510
Chapdani	192	National	33/10
Clive	41	New Central	640
Craig	5/8	Northbrook	59
Cheviot	333	Nudea	49
Dalhousie	466	Orient	285
Delta	642	Presidency	8/15
Empire	57/8	Reliance	76
Fort Gloster	955	Soorah	33
Fort William	375	Standard	495
Gondalpara	1070	Union	638
Gourepore	755	Waverly	7/6
Hukumchand	14/6	HESSIAN	14/6
Hooghly	86	JUTE	61/3
COTTON			
Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	162
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	3/13
Bengal Nagpur	21	New Ring	
		COAL	
Burrakur	18/8	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Nestooria	
Gusick and Musalia		New Kendah	
		Ranegunge	29/4
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	
MISCELLANEOUS			
B.B. Petrol'm.	7/2	1 Standrad	
B.I. Corporn	4/8	Wagon	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	6
Burma Corp	10/8	Madon Theatres	
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft.	
I.I. Still	9/8	Imperial Bank	1560
		„ Conty.	392

Remarks.—Jute shares firm cottons were improving. Government Securities remained steady 3½ p.c. Govt. Paper 78-12, 5 p.c. Bonds (1945-55) 108-10.

Industrial & Prudential	6	1 4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15		5	
New India	25	ly	23	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	10
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400	
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		8	12
Assur Virjee	6		2 8	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.o.	5 8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	905	
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	393	12
Central India O.	100	16	523	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		140	
Coorla	100		145	
Crescent	100	4	170	
Currimbhoy	250		250	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	675	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	7	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	131	4
Elphinstons O.	100		30	
Emperor Edward	500		210	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	861	4
Finlay	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit	1,000		600	
Globe	100		37	8
Gokak	100	5	111	4
Indocostan	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching.	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025	
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	331	4
Jamshed O.	250		67	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		95	
Kilachand	25		4	8
Kohinoor	500		1125	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	15)	5800	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		136	4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Amhedabad								400
Bombay Cotton								305
Bombay Dyeing			898	12	905	8	895	905
Century			370	395	390	393	12	
Central India							523	12
Colaba Land								140
Crescent								170
Edward Sassoon								131 4
Fazulbhoy			855	861	4	852	8	861 4
Finlay								125
Globe							37	8
Gokak							111	4
Indian Bleching								165
Indore Malwa								331 4
Kohinoor								1125
Madhowjee							136	4
Mathuradas							61	4
Meyer Sassoon							86	4
Mysore							112	8
New Great			300	306	4	300	306	4
Pearl			490	496	4	490	496	4
Pabany							207	8
Phoenix							402	8
Simplex				145	150	145	150	
Swadeshi								505
Swan Mills							152	8
Tata Mills								125

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock			247	8
Bombay Steam			195	
Bundi Cdmeny			21	8
Central India Mining			32	4
Central India Cement			140	
Katni Cdment ord.			133	12
Shivarajpur			53	4
Tram Co. Lrd.			143	12
Tata Hydro	1097	8 1102	8 1097	8 1102 8
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	73	4 74	12 73	4 74 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	222	8 230	222	8 230
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent				78 9
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108	10

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, Stock & Share Brokers Bombay have received the following quotations by telegram.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face valke Rs.	Cost at par, par Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividends per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	27	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	16/8	10	730	315		407	1-2
Ceylon Planters	50	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	63	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	50	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	34/8	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	35	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	93	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawa Rubber	18	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	11/8	10	1344	379		18	
Horawala Rubber	85	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	28	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	21	10	730	526		22	1-2 10
Jebong Rubber	25	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	56	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	30	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	39	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	41	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	100	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	247/8	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	58	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	30	10	570	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	32	15	725	418	542	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	62/8	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	55	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	28	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	301-2 xd	10	690	882	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	47/8	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	212/8	50	383	3207	379	75	
TalgaswellaTea	57/8	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	18	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage	97/8	20	439	1330	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	33	10	1116	730		20ex	60
Ullswater Rubber	19/8	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	60	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X on Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market dull.
Ruber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.96 Cents.
Pelmadullas X D 15% Final for 1925.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, Stock & Shares Brokers Bombay have received to day the following quotations by cablegram from London:—

Name of Company	Face Value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andh-Valley (7 1-2% 1933 Notes)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 101.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 100	£ 100	£ 81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	S 10	S 10	£ 0. 7.3
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 109. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	£ 85	£ 85	£ 0. 9.9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.14.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd	£ 1	£ 1	£ 6. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 109. 0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 97.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 97.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1	£ 1	£ 0.16.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£ 5	£ 5	£ 20. 0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2 s.	2 s.	£ 0. 3.6
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£ 1	£ 1	£ 0.18.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 10	£ 5	£ 6. 0.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1000	Frs. 1000	£ 13. 5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	S 125	S 125	£ 115.10.0
India 3 1-2% Sterling Stock	£ 100	£ 100	£ 71. 0.0
India 4 4-2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 92. 0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£ 100	£ 100	£ 59.15.0
India 5 1-2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 102.00.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1-2% Debs. (1954)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£ 1	£ 1	£ 2. 8.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£ 1	£ 1	£ 3. 3.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	S 10m	S 10m	£ 0.19.0
National Bank of India Ltd.	£ 25	£ 12/10	£ 48. 0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 10	£ 10	£ 4. 5.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 10	£ 10	£ 10.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1-2% Debs.	£ 100	£ 100	£ 82. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£ 1	£ 1	£ 4.11.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 196. 0.0
do do (4% Pref. Stock)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 85. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 96.10.0
Tata Power (7 1-2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£ 100	£ 100	97.10.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100.10.0

REMARKS:—Market steady but quiet.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

(From Messrs Gulab & Co. Stock & Share Brokers, Bunder Road, Karachi).

There has been huge turnover in Larkhanas at better prices, the demand being still unsatisfied.

The Upper Sinds are neglected.

The Karachi Electries have suprted to Rs. 95/- per share, buyers, the interested parties being mainly responsible for this rise. At this rate a huge turnover has taken place. The Hyderabad Electrics have been a quiet market.

The Flour Mill shares are asked for but business in difficultie owing to the scarcity of the scrip.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100/0/0	149/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	130/0/0
Larkana Jacobabad	800 0 0	0/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	76/0/0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	95/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	97/0/0
DEBENTURES.		
6% Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0	112/8/0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	115/0/0
India „ „	60/0/0	110/0/0
Century „ „	100/0/0	100/0/0

LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	31.85
T.T. Milan on London	106.95
T.T. Berne on London	25.09
T.T. Paris on London	120.75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95/4/0.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 89/10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/6

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/10.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/2.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 88.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 114.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Weak. Forward rates for 3½ Rs. 78-8, 1945-55 Rs. 108/9.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
To-day's price.

January	12.22+.02
March	12.46+.04
May	12.68+.03
July	12.90+.06
October	13.13+.07
Middling Spot.	12.95+.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
To-day's Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	74,000 ,,
,, Exports To grat Britain	5,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, the Continent	14,000 ,,

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
To-day's price

January	2412.31+.07
March	4112.47+.06
Middling Spot	26 12.26

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
To-day's Price.
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality,) Spot, 15/1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills 484.62

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.
To-day's sale.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	200 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil ,,

To-day's Price.
New York, 10.55 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	12.20
March	12.44
May	12.66

New York, Noon Call.

January	12.20
March	12.44
May	12.67

New Orleans. 9-55 A. M.

January	12.27
March	12.45

INDIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.
To-day's closing.

Scinde, Good	4.70
,, Fully Good	4.95
,, Fine	5.20
Bengal, Good	4.80
,, Fully Good	5.05
,, Fine	5.30
Oomra, Good,	5.55
,, Fully Food	5.80
,, Fine	6.05
Broach, Good	5.50
,, Fully Good	5.80
,, Fine	6.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL Dec. 21.
To-day's Closing

December	6.42—.07
January	6.35—.06
February	6.58+.06
March	6.64—.06
April	6.63—.06
May	6.73—.06
June	6.79—.06
July	6.86—.05
August	6.89—.05
September	6.91—.05
October	6.94—.05
November	6.93—.05
December	6.98—.05
Middling Spot.	6.67—.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.
To-day's Closing

December	12.81—.01
January	12.67—.01
February	12.51—
March	12.38—
April	12.32—.02
May	12.27—.01
June	12.22—.01
July	12.17—.03
August	12.19—.03
September	12.25—
October	12.25—
November	12.17—.03
December	12.17—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.60—

WHEAT LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 21.
To-day's price

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	50/3 Jan Feb S'ment seller
Rozario Santa Fe, Per 62 1/2 lb	50/6 Jan Feb S'ment Sellers

Market, Easier.

Wheat, Australian,	54/-, Jan Feb. S'ment Value

Market, Easier.

Wheat Choice white Karachi,	55/3 Dec Jan S'ment Value
,, ,, ,, ,,	55/3 Decembe: S'ment offered.

LONDON PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 21.
To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay,	£7-10-0 Dec Jan. S'ment Quoted.
Castorseed, Bombay,	£19-0-0 Dec.Jan S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, Ton,	£17-17-6 Dec. Jan S'ment Nominal.
Repeseed, Toria,	£17-12-6 Dec. Jan S'ment Sellers.
,, ,,	£17-5-0 Jan. Feb. S'ment Quoted.

LONDON METALS

LONDON, Dec. 21,
To-day's Price.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£ 63-5/8
,, Braziers,	£ 72
Yellow Metal,	£ 67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-3/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£ 305

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.
B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M.st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 842.
Bank's buying 3 M.st D A Frcs 942.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 927.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135.
Bank's buying 60 D.st D P Rs. 131.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 133½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.3/16.
London Paris Frcs. 120.60.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange.—Exchange Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 Months	4-9/16 per cent.
6 Months	4-17/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1/2-3/4 per cent
1 Month	
3 Months	21/2 per cent.
6 Months	4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:	Slightly Steadier

Imperial Bank rate 4 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON Dec. 21.

	Price. To-days'
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (london Register).	£ 114-1/
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-32
National Bank	£ 47-1/42
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/8
Funding Loan 4%	£ 84-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 74-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£ 101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3%	£ 59-5/8
Consols	££ 54
War Loan 5%	£ 100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	91-7/8

LONDON SILVER

LONDON Dec. 21.
Silver —India Small Seller.
Market—quit.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON Dec. 21.
open market price.

	To-day's price
Bar Gold, Fine, Per oz.	£ 4-4-11-1/2

LONDON Dec. 21.
To-day's price

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4%
,, 7 Day's Market Loans	4%

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.
To-day's Rate.

Bank Bills, 3 Months	4-9/16%
,, ,, 6 ,,	4-17/3 %
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months.	5-1/4%
,, ,, 6 ,,	5-3/4%

LINSEED

LONDON Dec. 21.
To-day's price

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton,	£17-0-0 Dec Jan. S'ment Sellers.
,, ,, ,,	£16-7-6 Apl May. S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.
To-day's price

Linseed, Oil, Naked, Cwt.	29/10 1/2 Jan Apl. Delivery Value.
,, ,, ,, ,,	9/9 May Aug. Delivery Value.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.
To-day's price.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Ton	£14-17-6 Dec Jan S'ment Paid.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	£14-12-6 Jan Feb S'ment Hull paid

Market: Fully Steady

Linseed, Bombay,	£18-0-0 Dec Jan. S'ment Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON Dec. 21.
To-day's Price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot,	1/6-5/8	Buyers,
Smoked, Sheet, Standrad Ribed, Lb. Spot.	1/6-3/4	Sellers.
Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot.	1/6-1/2	Buyers.
Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot.	1/6-5/8	Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25. c & f Calcutta,
Jan./Mar. per Cwt. 20/9
July./Sept. per cwt. 18/1/1/2
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f. Bombay,
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 20/10
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f. Karachi,
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 20/10-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:-Ruins sustained prices-Futures 2 to 24 higher.

LOCAL:—General buying.

Private Cables and Reports:—
Messrs Patel Bros, have received the following cable.—
New York May highest 12.72 at the opening lowest 12.65 (10 16 a.m.)
Messrs Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. Cable under date 21st. inst. as under:—
Heavy Rains generally encouraging bullish confidence.
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co,'s report:—
The American markets are quiet but steady. We do not look for much change for the present though we may see somewhat easier markets over the hiolidays.

AMERICANS

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Yesterday the New York furtures market ruled quiet but steady on reports of heavy rains. Closing prices show a rise of 24 points in December option and 2 to 7 points in distant months.

The first notice day against December deliver being near, the shorts have coveredthei opn esaes which hardened pr-es for spot as welas December contracts.

The distant months are more or less negected and the daily volume of the business has decreased considerably as it appears from the narrow range of 7 points in yesterday's trading

The steadiness in the market which is attributed to heavy rains, appears to us nothing but a momeutary price disturbing factor The crop is mostly picked up and it can not do any damage worth noting. On the other hand panty of subsoi misoture is a good sign for the coming American crop.

In view of the Holidays, there is very little or no change for the market to take anydecided turn and we think prices will decline before they advance.

LOCAL MARKET

Fo owing better American advices our market opened for Broach April May at Rs. 245/4 and prices kept on hardening on general buying. Some offices were also reported buyin moderately. The Marwari Bazar sessions finaly closed as under:—

Broach	A/M	245/4	247	245/4	247
,,	J/A/	250	252	250	251/8
Oomra	D/J	231/8	233/8	231/8	233/8
,,	March	230/8	233	230/8	233
,,	May	233	234/8	233	234/8
Bengal	D/J	208	210	218	210
,,	Mar.	203	205	203	205

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points higher and our market opened steady at Broach April May at 247/- At this time there was some profit taking and finally the market closed as under:—

Broach	A/M	247	247	246/8	246/8
,,	J/A	252	252	251/8	251/8
Oomra	D/J.	233/8	233/8	233	233/8
,,	Mar.	232/8	232/8	232	232/8
,,	May.	234	234	233/8	234
Bengal	D/J.	210	210/8	210	210/8
,,	Mar.	205	205/8	205	200/8

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUMS

Broach Apr. May delivery Rs. 23/8.
Broach July Aug. delivery Rs. 39.
Oomra March delivery Rs. 16.
Bengal March delivery Rs. 15.

TENDERS

Bengal Dec-Jan Delivery Nil.
Oomra Dec-Jan. delivery to day 1760. Total 4000 Bales.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

in full-pressed	Yesterday	Bales This year	Since 1st. September Last year
Khandesh	4,932	68,609	1,04,672
Central India	1,637	23,331	76,981
Barsi and Nagar	2,917	28,842	42,673
Hyderabad-Gaorani	355	5,571	13,136
Berar	7,201	90,344	97,138
Central Provinces	2,935	18,989	45,740
Total Oomras	19,977	2,35,686	3,80,340
Dholera	100	5,423	53,918
N. W. Provinces	703	29,031	1,05,931
Rajputana	120	7,317	24,987
Sind-Punjab	2,026	19,486	61,780
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	277	11,542	11,896
Westerns-Northerns	68	7,246	6,287
Cocoanada		395	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,441
Persian	39	2,782	1,689
American		41,699	143
Egyptian and African		18,772	27,322
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		37	44	352
Total	23,377	3,83,993	6,82,559

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st. Sept. to 16th. Dec. This year	Last year
Europe	913	62,013	1,11,507
Japan & China	18,050	94,980	1,77,302
Coast Ports		3,221	7,601
Up-country by Rail		34,114	3,274
Afloat in harbouri or Europe			
China and Japan		9,315	25,360
Total	18,963	2,04,436	2,25,044

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY Dec. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	27,535 ,,
Linseed	1,869 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	469 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,035 ,,
Groundnuts	7,739 ,,
Castorseed	3,409 ,,
Rice	8,339 ,,
Myrabollams	2,539 ,,
Cottonseed	10,586 ,,
Mowraseed	201 ,,
Gram	3,729 ,,
Joowar	1,555 ,,
Barley	231 ,,
Bajree	8,524 ,,
Coal	1,066 Tons.

SILVER MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

To-day the Silver market opened firm in spite of weaker London advices The steadiness was due to buying by bulls and prices registered a sharp rise when magasar was quoted Rs. 56/2 and Posh at Rs. 56/4. However in the late trading there was moderate selling by local jobbers and prices eased off and finally closed as under:—
Silver Ready Rs. 56/1/0
Magsar delivery. Rs. 56//0/0
Posh delivery Rs. 56/2/0
Double option premium.
Posh delivery Rs. 1/8/0
Tone:—Quiet but steady India was a buyer at lower rates. We do not expect much further decline for the present. Very little business doing market uncertain but at present steady.

ROOM RATES.

The following are the East Indian Cotton Association's Room Rates:—

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Forward Quotation: Number of days to due date.
Bengal 210 D./J. 27.
Bengal 204 March 86.
Broach 246 A./M. 147.
Broach 250 J./A. 239.
Umra 232 D./J. 27.
Umra 231 March 86.
Umra 233 May 147.
Settlement day Dec. 28th.
Payment day Dec. 29.

HEDGE CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Broach A./M. 247.
Broach July/Aug. 252.
Umra D./J. 233.
Umra March 232.
Umra May 234.
Bengal Dec/Jan. 210.
Bengal March 206.

READY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	S. F.	Fine	F.G.	F.G.F.
Bengal	236	229	221	213
S. P.	234	227	219	209
Rajputana	236	229	221	213
Umra No. 3	239	232	229	
C. P. No. 1	254	249	244	
C P No .2	247	242	237	
Khandesh	229	224	219	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bales	Buyers.	Description	Rate.
100	K Bamanji	Rajputana	228.
100	K. Bamanji	Banosa	240.
100	R. Dossa	Kharakyan	241.
200	R. Dossa	Jalna	232.
100	Bharat Mill	Shenabad	237½
100	Jetha Devjee and Co.	Chopda	230½.
100	Jetha Devjee & Co.	Jalna	233.
200	Wardhman Bros.	Berar	238.
100	N. Fatehalli & Co.	Darwha	247.
200	Currimbhai	Bengal	226.
200	Currimbhai	Khandwa	235.

DYE STUFFS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 60.
S. Rs. 6.
Napthol A. S. B. S. Rs. 7.
Scarlet Fast Rs. 2/8.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/4.
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/8.
Malachite Green Rs. 3/8.
Indigo Rs. 1/15.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/7.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 0/12.
Victoria Blue B. Rs. 3/4.
Crysophinine G. Rs. 2.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/8/6.
Rodhomine B. Rs. 8/8.
Auromine O. Rs. 2/12.

GOLD MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

The Gold market continues dull and prices are easier the demand has fallen of considerably and the prices at the close remaind as under:—
Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21/7/0
Magsar Rs. 21/7/0
Posh Rs. 21/7/6
Double option premium
Posh delivery Rs. 0/1/6.
National Bank Rs. 21/12/3.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

21st. December 1926

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS 17th. to 20th. Dec.	48464	65292	— 16828
RECEIPTS 1st. Sept, to 20 th. Dec.	360616	673010	— 312394
SHIPMENTS 17th. to 20th. Dec.			
United Kingdom			
Continent	2733	4018	— 1285
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	24355	31560	— 7205
Total	27088	35578	— 8490
SHIPMENTS 1st. Sept. to 20th. Dec.			
United Kingdom	592	8366	— 7774
Continent	64746	106709	— 41963
China	24603	29941	— 5338
Japan	94732	178921	— 84189
Coast Ports	3421	7601	— 4180
U. S. A.	1	450	— 449
Total.	188095	331988	— 143893
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	5612	7607	— 1995
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	5175	62582	— 57407

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending. 10th. Dec. 1926	1925	1st. Sept. to 10th. Dec. 1926	1925
MADRAS.	1352	2153	51827	76027
BOMBAY.	20976	18081	66946	106787
SIND.	3561	5780	14269	41353
BENGAL.	53	164	2166	875
U. P.	13056	10836	71560*	137555*
PUNJAB.	19581	58086	68352*	294015
C. P.	12171	22038	22169	59714
BERAR.	31936	34842	94107*	103281
N. W. F. PROVINCE	13		280	1072
AJMER/MERWARA.	563	4473	2123	17719
BURMA (@)	5502	4621	9609*	19857*
JODHPUR STATE.			141	
	108764	161074	403549	858255

* Adjusted.
@ to 3rd. Dec.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

21st. December 1926.

RECEIPTS.
WEEK ending 11th. Dec.

1926 Bales	1925 Bales.
1775	1938
74833	118713
18530	49896
325	2430
3881(a)	
56	129
99400	173106

EXPORTS.
Week ending 11th. Dec.

	1926 Bales	1925. Bales.
CALCUTTA.	173	...
BOMBAY *	24550	66019
KARACHI.	2257	26734
MADRAS.	230	1686
RANGOON.	1143	4094
TUTICORIN.	341	566
	28694	99099

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 11th. Dec.

1926.	1925.
8493	7570
260308	515421
58197	229655
28333	39166
5875(a)	..
4409	9948
365615	801760

EXPORTS.
1st. Sept. to 11th. Dec.

	1926.	1925.
CALCUTTA.	8506	7756
BOMBAY.	140632	287371
KARACHI.	66293	91974
MADRAS.	13972	31226
RANGOON.	10058	15400
TUTICORIN.	10058	42818
	249519	476545

(a) to 4th. Dec. * Includes Coastal Ports & reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 20th. Dec.

1926.	1925.
1556	2294

1st. Sept. to 6th. Dec.

1926.	1925.
5735	11005

EXPORTS From KARACHI.

Week ending 7th. Dec.

1926.	1925.
836	5003
304	3854
..	..
..	..
300	2870
100	525
1540	12252

1st. Sept. to 7th. Dec.

	*1926.	1925.
UNITED KINGDOM	3549	6958
CONTINENT.	55835	60358
CHINA.	1535	5450
JAPAN.	1252	24842
BOMBAY (a)	3747	9659
U. S. A.	676	1500
	66594	108767

* Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 24.

Banks closed: Christmas Eve.

SATURDAY, December 25.

Banks Closed: Christmas.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting Maccdonia at Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday, the 24th December, 1926.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—Small-pox attack 1 death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plage attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 68; Total mortality this day last year was 66.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th January.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, will be closed to the public on Saturday, (25th instant) on account of Christmas.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday):—(1) 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Gramophone Records (2) 6-30 to 8-0 p.m. Relay 9 Mehi orchestra from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall; (3) 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Mixed Indian Gramophone Records.

DUTY OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON HIS ELECTION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

At a party given in his honour by the citizens of Partabgarh, Mr. C. Y. Chintaman addressed his constituents. He said as he had stated on the day of the election the electors were divided into supporters and opponents only until the election was held. Thereafter, whatever side they might have taken during the contest all the electors were equally the constituents of the elected member, and it would be his duty in the Council to care equally for the views and wishes of and to represent all the people in the district impartially and faithfully. But it would be remembered that the representative was a member and not a mere delegate. Therefore it was his duty finally to act in accordance with his own honest judgment of what he thought was right, even at the cost of disagreeing with the opinions of those whom he represented. If such disagreement were persistent and grave, it might be the duty of the member, in certain circumstances, to resign his seat. On all occasions, however, it was his duty not to sacrifice his own convictions as to what was for the public good.

Next month, it would be for the first time that he would sit as a non-official member in a reformed Council. To his mind, the position of non-official members was clear. The non-official members were the opposition to the Governor-in-Council. It would be their duty to support him whenever they thought his policy was in the public interest; although unfortunately the occasions when they could think so, were rather infrequent. As regards Ministers, it depended upon the policy and the personnel of the Ministers who might be appointed.—Free Press.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot Tel. Inf Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 25044.

A GREAT CORPORATOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES TRIBUTE TO DR. SUKHIA.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, a touching reference was made by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman, on the untimely death of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, who was for 25 years a member of the Corporation and for 7 years on the Standing Committee.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, Chairman of the Schools Committee also made similar reference at the Schools Committee Meeting.

In the evening at the funeral of the deceased many leading citizens took part and at 4 p.m. the whole street leading Cowasji Patel Street was thronged with mourners, among whom were also Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. C. V. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. F. Davis, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and others.

SALE OF STERLING BY GOVERNMENT

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes under date the 22nd Dec.:—No sterling was sold by Government during the week ending the 18th December 1926. £3,000,000 have been transferred from Paper Currency Reserve to the Home Treasury. The total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 18th Dec. 1926 are £23,425,000 which include £1,425,000 remitted to meet sales of the sterling.

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

The Karlekar's Grand Circus which returned to Bombay after over three years' absence has been giving performances from Saturday last. In addition to all the features that proved so successful and were very much appreciated by the Bombay public during the last visit of the Circus, various new attractive items have been included in the present programmes. The "Lion King", Prof. Shankarrao continues to thrill the audience with his courage in the careful of wild animals. A crowded house is an index to the popularity of the Circus Company.

P. P. B.

The Winner of the Five Mile Race in the Olympic Sports in Madras: Mr. Shaikh Dawood of Cuddappah.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Karachi message of Decemeber 20th says: A branch of the People's Bank of Northern India has been opened here.—A.P.

* * * *

Tarapada Das, a Bengalee, was committed to the sessions, on a charge of forging Government Promissory note of Rs. 1,000 and using the same as genuine.

* * * *

The Governor of the Punjab performed this morning the opening ceremony of the Shahdara Narowal Railway, a branch line of about fifty miles before a distinguished gathering.—A.P.

* * * *

The application made by the Maharaja of Darbhanga for winding up of the "Servant Publishing Co., Ltd.," was granted by Justice Pearson at the High Court to-day. The Maharaja's claim amounted to Rs. 1,314,000

* * * *

An Amraoti message of Tuesday says:—The Arya Subodh Natak Mandali are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of the "Namlet" play in the Indra Bhuvan Theatre, Amraoti, under the patronage of Hon. Mr. G. S. Alias Dadasaheb Khaparde on Thursday (23rd instant). The dramatic Company's director, Mr. B. A. Benjamin, will be presented with a medal.

* * * *

Speaking at one of the five lectures he delivered at Nagpur, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal said that religion was to work for the freedom of India, to fight with the poverty of the masses, to strive to remove the ignorance of his countrymen. He wanted to establish such a Swaraj in India wherein every individual will have social and religious freedom, and freedom of speech and thought. His Swaraj will ensure social and political equality to all.—Free Press.

* * * *

The dispute between the South Indian Athletic Association, Madras, and the Madras Corporation has been settled out of Court. The Association withdrew objectionable passages in its letter and the Corporation has permitted the Association to hold the Fair under the original agreement of paying Rs. 3,000/- as license fees. The additional claim for 12½ per cent. of the contractor's payment was dropped.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

FULL BENCH ON COURT'S JURISDICTION

A Full Bench consisting of 7 judges of the High Court delivered an important judgment yesterday on the point whether a suit regarding the mortgage of property situated outside Bombay could be entertained by this Court.

In this case the plaintiff Hatimbhoy Hasanally Sulemanji sued F. E. Dinshaw to recover Rs. 30,000 on a mortgage of certain property situated at Poona. The trial judge, following the decision of the Full Bench consisting of Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justices Crump and Coyaji in a case decided last year (50 Bom. p. 1) had held that such a suit was a "suit for land" within clause 12 of Letters Patent, and therefore the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain it. In appeal the point was referred to the Full Bench.

In giving judgment, the Chief Justice and Justices Kemp, Talyarkhan, Blackwell and Patkar held that a suit brought by mortgagee to enforce his right of sale was not a suit for land within the meaning of clause 12 of Letters Patent, and therefore such a suit was maintainable in the High Court. On the other hand, Justices Fawcett and Mirza dissented from this view, holding that the Court had no jurisdiction.

BIG HAUL OF CHARAS.

TWO MORE ARRESTS

Two more arrests were made by the Excise Department in the case in which Umarkhan Mohidin Salemahomed Abdul Rahim, Tyab Issac and Safdar Peerbhoy were arrested and remanded to police custody for importing 91 lbs. of charas valued at Rs. 7,280 concealed in tins of honey on November 30.

The tins were, it will be recalled booked at Dargai to Grant Road as containing honey by Monaf Gul, Yad Gul and Gul Mahomed Gulam Habib. Munaf was in the supply and Transport Corps in Bombay and had gone to his native place on leave on October 25. Gul Mahomed was a tailor having a shop at Dongri, they booked the parcels at Dargai and coming to Bombay they arranged with the four persons arrested to take delivery of the tins.

On coming to know the facts, the Excise Department arrested Monaf Gul and Gul Mahomed on Monday and applied for their remand into police custody before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

The accused were however released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 each with one surety for a like amount; the surety to deposit Rs. 8000 in Court.

ALLEGED CHEATING

A POSTMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Receiving a money order and signing on behalf of the addressee, is the subject matter of a charge against one Anant Prasad a hawker who, on the 11th December last took delivery of a money order from a money-order postman Vasudeo Vishnu, attached to the Girgaum Post Office. A money order from Cawnpore was addressed to one Shivsankar. The accused it is alleged, took the remittance from the postman and signed his own name "for Shivsankar." Subsequently, after taking the money he went away to Nasik. The addressee, Shivsankar, caled at the Post Office and was told that the money viz. Rs. 20 had already been given to one who had signed for him. Inquiries were instituted and the accused arrested. The accused defence was that the addressee had left instructions with him to take delivery of the money order and instead of taking the money from him, went direct to the Post Office and lodged a complaint. The defence evidence is still being led before Mr. Khandalawalla the 4th Presidency Magistrate.

CONVICTED FOR ASSAULTING

Rupture of the spleen due to being the victim of a bout of kicks and fisticuffs resulted in the death of one Narayen Mahadoo, who on the 12th July last was set upon by four brothers, all boilermakers, Boma, Dhulia, Shankar and Dharma. Originally charged for culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, they were ultimately convicted and sentenced under Section 325, I. P. C. (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt) The medical evidence showed that the spleen in this case was normal and not enlarged, but the magistrate held on the evidence before him that death not being in the contemplation of the accused at the time of the incident, a conviction under the minor charge only causing grievous hurt could succeed. The first accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment apiece. Compensation was awarded to the widow.

Mr. DeCunha, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Taleyarkhan and a common jury disposed of the case in which a Chinaman, Chin Mow, the Manager of a Chinese temple and Club at Mazagon stood charged with using as genuine, forged notes of the values of Rs. 150 in the shape of fifteen ten rupee notes.

Mr. Pandit, Bar-at-law appeared for the Crown and Mr. I. S. Haji Bar-at-law defended the accused.

According to the prosecution story, one Chin Sui, a Chinaman presented these notes which were in a half burnt conditions at the Currency Office on the 6th September last. An examination of the notes revealed the fact that these notes were counterfeit and not genuine. Chin Sui, on being questioned, pointed out the accused as the party who had given him the notes. The accused was accordingly placed under arrest, charged, and committed in the Sessions.

Mr. Haji in his address to the jury, stressed the fact that the case against the accused rested upon the sole and uncorroborated testimony of Chin Sui. He urged that Chin Sui had motives of his own in bringing the accused into trouble as he was a prominent member of the Club, which the accused had declined to solve. In fact, Chin Sui really held the key of the Club treasury. His Lordship, in summing up, commented upon the fact that the whole case smacked of a Chinese puzzle—a Chinaman accused a Chinaman witness, and a Chinaman interpreter. The jury after a brief conference, brought in unanimous verdict of not guilty and His Lordship accepting the verdict, directed an acquittal.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

NOTICE AGAINST "KAISER-E-HIND" EDITOR.

Sorabjee K. Shroff, a provision merchant doing business at Crawford market who was the complainant in an assault case against one Manekji Cooverji Mistry filed information before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday charging Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin, editor of the "Kaiser-e-hind," a Goojerati Parsi weekly with defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant alleged that while the police case was pending against Mistry, the latter as a contrablast brought a case against complainant under section 497 I. P. C. (adultery). While that case was pending in the court, Mr. Hirjeebehdin, in his weekly paper "Kaiser-e-hind" published defamatory statements and insinuations imputing shameful connection or intimacy of the complainant with Mistry's wife. That was absolutely false, and the publication of those statements had lowered the reputation of the complainant. He therefore prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of notice against the accused.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH.

During the 51st week of 1926, which ended on 18th instant the total mortality 537 was 12 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.83. the total mortality for the 51st week of 1925 was 525 and death-rate 21.67 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 698 and death-rate 29.77.

Out of the total deaths, 145 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 458 as against 428 for the 51st week of 1925 and 459 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

The health of the City during the month of November was as under:—

"The death-rate was 24 as compared with 33, the decennial average and 27 for the preceding month. The deaths from plague, malaria, enteric fever, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and enteritis, dysentry and respiratory diseases showed a decrease as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST MEETING.

At their Meeting held on the 21st instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the main items of business. The resignation of Mr. T. E. Cunningham from the Board of Trustees with effect from 31st December 1926, and the election of Mr. E. Miller in his place as a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, were recorded. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,600 was sanctioned for constructing a short approach road to Tank Bunder from the West side to meet the requirements of the merchants using the Bunder.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL DROWNING

An unknown Hindu woman aged about 35 years was found from the Sea at Chowpatty on Tuesday by a police constable. As she was dead, the body was removed to the Morgue.

At an inquest held on Wednesday morning, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

It is reported that Liknath Bai a third year student of Chittagong College has been arrested under the Ordinance Act. The houses of Pratap Rakshit and Ramani Sarma two other students were searched. These two students had been arrested in connection with the discovery of a bomb in Nospara School, but were discharged.—A.P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Dec. 22.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	,,	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	10	9
Jacob	,,	0	10	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	3
Apollo	,,	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0	13	9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	14	3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	6
Phoenix	,,	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	13	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	13	9
Kaliamardan	,,	0	13	9
Daud Sahib	,,	0	13	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	14	6
David Mill	,,	0	14	6
Apollo	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	13	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	13	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	0
Sakuntala	,,	0	13	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	0
Globe	,,	0	12	6
Rachael	,,	0	12	6
Palkhi	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	13	0
Textile	,,	0	13	0
Century	,,	0	13	0
Maher	,,	0	13	0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	0
Mun Mill	,,	0	14	6
1386 Tata	,,	2	12	6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	12	0
Jumshed	,,	3	12	0
Century	,,	4	2	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	2	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	2	3
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	0	0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	8	0
1325 Morarji	,,	5	7	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7	5	0
Hindustan	,,	7	5	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	10	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Konnoor	Per piece	2	3	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	2	0
Apollo David	,,	2	2	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	0
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	1	6
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	6
Tata	,,	1	1	0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	14	6
David	,,	0	14	0
Mahel	,,	0	14	0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

BOMBAY Dec. 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros have issued the following report, showing the Statistical position of American Cotton as on the 17th Inst.

	This Week	This Season	Last Season.
Brought unto Sight	617	11,849	11,259
Receipts at U.S. Ports	417	7,988	6,228
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	101	1,259	1,279
,, Continent	240	2,882	2,445
,, Japan, Canada & c	51	734	625
Total	392	4,875	4,349
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	457	7,118	7,052
Delivesies to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)			
Not received		?	1,276
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,945	1,559
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,551	1,918
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,558	1,870
Total		7,054	5,347
Last week		6,892	5,264
Difference on week		+ 162	+ 83
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain All kinds		Not received	790
U. S. A. Consumption for November		584	543
U. S. A. Consumption for the season		2,225	2,019
U. S. A. Mill Stocks		1,498	1,456

Patel Brothers.

RAPESEED.

Cawnpore, Ready	..	9	8 0
Linseed, Bold Ready	..	9	5 0
Linseed Bold Rail	..	10	6 0
Linseed Small Ready	..	9	8 0
Linseed Small Rail	..	9	15 0
Teelseed White Ready	..	75	77
Teelseed White Rail	..	14	8
Poppy Seed Ready	..	16	0 0
Groundnuts bold	..	57	0 0
Groundnuts Rail	..	11	8 0
Mawoora Seed Ready	..	7	0 0
Mawoora Seed Rail	..	7	4 0
Barley Ready	..	40	0 0
Castor Seed Madras	..	51	0 0
Castor Seed Madras Rail	..	10	8 0

Men and Matters.

"Making a musical play" said a well-known English actor recently in answer to a call before the curtain, is rather like mixing the Christmas pudding. You take a lot of ingredients and hope for the best".

* * * *

They will obtain good harmonious political music at Gauhati too if the various "ingredients" shortly to assemble there not only hope for the best but do their level best not to sing in different tunes.

* * * *

Fathers who hasten to give public certificates to their sons must be a terror to them. Mr. Oswald Mosley's father makes a public declaration that his son had never done a stroke of work in his whole life.

* * * *

Gifted with this leisure he has had ample time, we suppose, to study the disastrous effects upon society in harbouring capitalist drones who live on unearned increment. That is why he has become a convinced Labourite. He has employed his leisure very well indeed.

* * * * *

But what his father says about him ought to be a thoroughly good argument for sending him up to Parliament—under the present conditions when the Conservative majority contains many an individual who has never done a stroke of work in his life to maintain himself.

* * * *

They are all waiting for Gauhati—Governors to select Ministers and our political leaders to elect to be united.

* * * *

The Governor of Bengal, a Press message says, will not select his Ministers before Gauhati. "He will not call the Swarajists", we are told "this time at all and "an absolutely communal Ministry is beyond the pale of practical politics". Considering the ways of Bengal officialdom it is not, after all so impossible because they know their can depend upon the official bloc plus the Muslims. But, perhaps, the Governor is wiser than his official advisors.

* * * *

Commenting upon Mr. J. D. Dayar's appointment to the High Court "gadi," the "Times" sagely tells us that he was the defender of Lokmanya Tilak in 1907—an instance of bad history. It was the late Sir Dinshah Dayar, father of the new judge, who defended Tilak in 1898 and as the whirligig of time always brings its reverses, found himself the arbiter of Tilak's fate in 1908, when the Lokmanya argued his own case. The new judge never figured as the Lokamanya's defender.

* * *

On behalf of the residents in the southern part of Mahim one of them suggests that they could do with a Railway overbridge at the southern end of the Mahim station in addition to the one at the northern end. "Think", he says, "of school children of tender age, delicate women-folk and respectable middle-class gentlemen jostling and hurrying through crowds and racing along the full length of the platform, exposed to the elements, the blazing sun, the storming rain and the raging wind" and all for want of an extra bridge!

* * * *

We are moved by the pen picture, in spite of poor people being left out and "respectable" middle-class people being bracketed with children and female weaklings. We endorse the appeal. Two bridges are better than one.

* * * *

Father: "Young man, I understand you have made advances to my daughter."

Young Man. "Yes. I wasn't going to say anything about it, but since you have mentioned it, I wish you could get her to pay me back."

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	December 22.
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To-day's Opening	12.77
Difference	+ .09
To-daq's Closing	12.87
To-day's Closing Rate	12.87
Difference	+ .19

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1926.

CHINA RESURGENT.

The question of questions in respect of the foreign policy of Britain is whether she will submit to the irrepressible and progressive demands of Chinese nationalism. Papers to hand by the last mail show how British Imperialists tore their hair and shrieked and moaned over the desperate condition of Britishers in view of the threatened strike in China and urged upon the Government the immediate necessity of sending a drastic ultimatum to Canton and Peking. Sir Austen Chamberlain, wiser than these wiseacres, said soothing words in the House of Commons and announced his decision to send a few more gunboats to China. But the time is past when the arrival of these engines of destruction in Chinese waters could cow down "the mercenary brigands and the ignorant opium-eaters." Hence now we find the British Foreign Minister sending out a new Minister in the person of Mr. Miles Lampson to negotiate a temporary settlement with the Southern kingdom and the Central Government. He has gone to China armed with a "Note setting forth the new policy which the British Government desires to see adopted towards China"; and though its full contents have not yet been officially published, it is understood to express the British view that "the growth of national Chinese sentiment necessitates a careful review by the Powers of the whole position," and that "regarding the surtaxes, the disposal of these additional revenues should be left for competent local Chinese authorities to decide." Here, indeed, Britain appears to yield to the inevitable. For, as the "Nation" of New York put it, "the Canton Government under the silent British gunboats is collecting the "illegal tax" and "General Chang Chung-Chang (of Shantung) is imposing a two per cent. ad valorem duty on all goods passing through his territory". The Powers tried to wriggle out of their pledged word in the matter under the pretext of anarchy and internecine warfare raging in China. But evidently wiser counsels seem now to prevail, as all the warring Generals are absolutely united in their determination to bring the foreigners to book, and their disciplined subjects threaten to wield the weapon of effective boycott if the Powers refuse to submit.

The fresh victories of the Southern Government as well as its Northern Ally must have also sufficiently impressed the British Foreign Office in drafting its new Note. No sooner had the Southern Government dismissed the myrmidons of Wu-Pei-Fu from the banks of Yangtze and shifted its headquarters from Canton to Hankow than we were solemnly asked to await the impending march of the innumerable hordes of the Manchurian General Chang-So-Lin, who was said to be determined to arrest the further progress of Nationalist armies. But here, again, Britain's wish was father to her thought. For, while the Manchurian General appeared to be in a hurry to seek expensive adventures in the South, the Christian General Feng—who has but recently returned from Moscow with fresh inspiration and the best equipment—has shattered the forces of Wu-Pei-Fu, who is being openly subsidised by British merchants and financiers to stem the rising tide of nationalism. The whole Province of Fukien, which lies between the most important Treaty ports of Hongkong and Shanghai, has been completely annexed by the Cantonese troops; and now a complete junction between the forces of Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Cantonese General, and Feng-Yu-Hsiang, the General of the Kuominchun, is expected to come about any moment. The full significance of all these incidents has, we feel sure, not been lost on the British Statesmen, who now see no alternative but to recognise the "de facto" Government of Hankow and humbly to negotiate for suitable trade conditions which their silent gunboats and their threats of blockade have proved powerless to secure. But Young China will not be satisfied with merely levying a few surtaxes to fill the country's coffers. It is also determined to make a clean sweep of all the obsolete Treaties under which foreigners have established their Customs Administration and Treaty Ports, and more especially, their extra-territorial rights. And surprising as it may appear, even the effete Government of Peking has openly co-operated with the Southern Power in this common struggle. For, Peking has on completion of the usual decennial term definitely announced to Belgium the abrogation of the old treaty and also its willingness to negotiate a new treaty on a reciprocal basis. And while the Powers have been mumbling and grumbling and Belgium has been suggesting reference of the question to the World Court at the Hague, the plain fact remains that Belgian citizens in China to-day are without extra-territorial privileges. Of course, this is the safest beginning that Peking could make in the matter for "Belgium has no gunboats in Chinese waters and no garrison in the Legation Quarter of Peking." But there is no doubt that the Central Government has, after waiting in vain for the Powers' initiative in the matter, now definitely taken the matter in its own hands and has boldly set a precedent which can be easily applied to other States.

The Nationalist movement in China is, indeed, growing in disciplined strength to-day at an amazing pace. Almost every day some Chinese Government does something to stagger the foreign merchants and bankers who are comfortably settled down in the Treaty Ports and the Concessions. For, while the Central Government has swept away, by a stroke of its pen, the Belgians' special rights, the authorities of Hankow have dared to challenge the immunity of all foreigners from local taxation. Only the other day, we have been told, "the Political Bureau demanded one-fifth of the profits of the Hankow Racing Club—the chief foreign recreation and social amusement centre"—and it also demanded "an audit of the club's books." The lesson of all this, even he who runs can read. However much Britain may now relent she can never recover her lost trade and threatened rights. But she stands to lose everything if she does not awake betimes and mend her cast-iron policy to suit the rising tide of Chinese nationalism. Will the Britishers, who are shopkeepers first and everything else afterwards, submit to the invincible spirit of the Chinese nation and beat a strategic retreat before they are compelled to quit the land of the "Celestials"?

A CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.

There will be genuine satisfaction in this country at the favourable and hospitable reception accorded in Cape Town to the Indian Delegation. India is quite prepared to endorse, as she has always done, the opinion expressed by the Mayor of Cape Town when he entertained Sir Mahomed Habibullah and his colleagues, that when the various conflicting elements were determined upon an amicable settlement the path became comparatively easy. The Mayor proceeded to observe: "It is only when controversial questions are approached in an antagonistic spirit that a solution becomes impossible." It has never been the Indian way to approach this delicate and thorny question of the protection of the rights of Indians in South Africa in a spirit of stubborn and blind antagonism. Such antagonism has been exhibited by the White settlers, who have adopted an anti-Asiatic attitude in their mad pursuit of the doctrine that South Africa is a land for the Whites only. The Native is there, of course; but he is regarded as a beast of burden—a machine which ought to toil without complaint for the Whites. The presence of the Indian, who claims to be treated as a civilised human being, spoils this happy picture of White overlordship and, therefore, the Indian must be hounded out.

If, as Sir D'Arcy Lindsay found, after his talks with the Union Government's Ministers, they had no harsh intention towards the Indians when they embarked upon their anti-Asiatic legislation, we have a right to expect them to meet the demands which the Indian Delegation will make to them for an honourable settlement of this question in a friendly and accommodating spirit. India is, however, concerned not with the "intentions" of the Union Government but with their actual performance. It will be unwise for India to be too optimistic about the nature of that performance. A happy feature, however, of the Indian situation in South Africa is the changed outlook of the Union Premier in regard to South Africa's relation to the Empire. In a recent speech he appealed "to all sons of South Africa to co-operate to lift the politicl life of the Union above racial prejudice and party division." If General Hertzog can persuade the majority of his political following to accept this wise view, one may reasonably expect a real change in outlook in regard to the Indian question in South Africa on the part of the White settlers. But the sharp reminder of the "Cape Times" to the Union Premier, that his declaration of "the new national responsibility" gives "the impression that the man is busy about a task greater than any it seemed possible for him to undertake", shows how necessary it is for India not to build too high hopes of any rapid possibility of convincing the White settlers that a just and fair treatment to the Indians in their midst is the only solution of the question the Round Table Conference hopes to settle.

PRESSING QUESTIONS.

It is unusual for both the "friend", as he is generally described in England, and the "champion", as the sentimental species is recognised in India, of Indian art to acquire a nation-wide outlook, to analyse the nation's common difficulties or to examine closely the forces that fetter its freedom in art. That being so, it is well-nigh impossible to expect from those, who recite or at best endeavour to explain formulas, picked up at random, from ancient literature, definite and practicable suggestions that would tend to remove those difficulties and ensure the freedom necessary for the reconstruction in art planned on a basis truly nation-wide. The mistake remains unnoticed. The commentator or interpreter of the past is a necessity. So is the worker in the present eager to build up the future for Indian art. Their functions are often inter-related and sometimes different. But the one must not be mistaken for the other. For, the belief that the mechanical enunciation of literary formulas would automatically usher in a better future for Indian art is the greatest asset for those who are interested to see the Indian artists at a perpetual disadvantage. It is this belief that has been exploited with great effect by "friends" in England whose inventive faculties never cease to multiply schemes for the promotion and encouragement of Indian art. And it is, again, the same belief that, on the other hand, renders helpless the "champion" in India when confronted with those schemes. The pontiff from abroad naturally overpowers the sentimentalist at home. For, a true understanding of the conditions of art actually existing in India and of the forces that control its independent evolution is beyond the interest of the one and beyond the knowledge and capacity of the other. Indian artists, particularly those belonging to the coming generation, demand adequate and proper facilities for training and employment. The future of Indian art depends entirely on the manner in which we meet that demand. The Prize of Delhi Scheme, a testimony to the awakened art consciousness of the country, has for the the first time clearly formulated and expressed the demand. It goes further. It suggests the solution of what Sir Leslie Wilson the other day rightly described as "the most pressing questions" which affect the destiny of Indian art students. His speech at the Pathare Prabhu Arts and Crafts Exhibition is a happy and opportune reminder to those who are apt to regard Indian art as a question of purely academic interest. The Prize of Delhi Scheme and the subsequent Note on the subject addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India are, no doubt, the basis, as he said, for a fruitful discussion of the questions affecting the future of Indian artists. But the discussion, if it is to be really fruitful, ought to terminate some time and somewhere. The Government of India have yet to acquire the reputation for prompt and necessary action. It is for instructed and responsible opinion in the provinces to press forward the irrefutable claims of Indian artists embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. The Government of Bombay have already given their sanction. There is every reason to expect that other local Governments will not deny the nation's legitimate claims. It is, however, for the enlightened opinion in the provinces to see that it allows no scope to the Government of India to shirk their responsibility.

PROGRESS AT GAUHATI.

HOW FAR WILL THE CAWNPUR RESOLUTION BE MODIFIED?

(BY A CONGRESSMAN.)

With delegates and leaders pouring in by every train, the strength and activities of the Congress Camp should be growing apace every minute. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has already fixed his Secretarial Office at Pandunagar and Pundit Motilal Nehru should now be there, hatching his plan to thwart the Responsivists purpose. But it appears he will be spared much of his trouble as most of the eminent Responsivist leaders are not in a position to bear the strain of the inclement weather and uncongenial wrangling. We have been told that Dr. Munje and Mr. Kelkar have been prevented by illness from going even as far as Calcutta to confer with friendly spirits. It has now been announced that Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Jayakar will in all probability return from Calcutta and allow the Swarajists from different provinces to fight out the questions of Council policy. The redoubtable Pandit Malaviya will, however, in all probability go to Gauhati to champion the Responsivist cause and the latest message makes it clear that a large number of Responsivist delegates including some followers of Mr. Raghavendra Rao have decided to attend the Congress. The figures given by the A. P. message may be partly conjectural but it gives us some idea of the numbers likely to gather at Gauhati. It has been stated that while 800 delegates from Bengal 300 from Behar, and about 250 from Madras are expected, to take up cudgels for the old Swarajist policy, the majority of 400 delegates from U. P., 100 from Maharashtra, about 80 from Central Provinces may fight for the cause of Responsivism. It may appear at first sight an unequal fight specially in view of the fact that the Responsivist delegates will be handicapped on account of the absence of their best leaders. But, I believe, that this inequality will be considerably modified by the fact that Madras Swarajists have been imbued with a new sense of responsibility on account of their strong numbers in the local Council and the implicit pledge of support that their leaders are reported to have given to the Independent Ministers. The latest news is very encouraging in this respect. The Mahatma will attend Thursday's Conference between the President-elect and the Responsivists. His presence will lead to some common understanding especially as he has made it a condition of his going to Gauhati that his suggestions for common action will be carefully considered by the Swarajists as well as the Responsivists.

Gandhiji's Mission.

Recent news confirms the hope that Mahatma Gandhi will throw himself actively in Congress work. His speech at Nagpur leaves us in no doubt that he will ask the Congress to give the first place to his Bardoli programme of constructive work. He is also expected to draw up a plan—perhaps it is quite ready in his portfolio of accelerating Khaddar work which he will ask all sections of the Congress to adopt and push through. But, however, he may try to get out of Council controversy, I am sure the earnest entreaties of friends on both side will draw him into it and I have no doubt whatever that he will ask all members of the Councils and the Assembly to promote constructive work in all its broadcast aspects through the instrumentality of these bodies.

Work the Councils.

Other news also lead me to hope that a via media will be found for uniting all parties and communities somewhat on this basis. Let us remember that most of the Ministers will have been nominated by the time the Congress meets and hence the delegates will be spared the trouble of deciding the question of direct acceptance of the ministerships. The general atmosphere and the character of this Congress also precludes the hope that any change will either be proposed or discussed on this head. The chief question which will be most hotly debated will be about the nature and the conditions of support that may be accorded to the Ministers and the lines on which the opposition should be conducted in the Councils. It has been repeatedly shown in these columns how conditional support has already been pledged by Madras Swarajists to their Ministers and hence it is deemed most probable that all tall talks of Pundit Motilalji will be swept aside by the cogent and constructive reasoning of the President and Gandhiji alike in this behalf.

Other Subjects.

The Congress is also very likely to revert gradually to its old habit of devoting its attention to other subjects of national importance. A strongly worded resolution on the South African situation may not be proposed in view of the Round Table Conference which appears to be progressing very hopefully at Cape Town. But the presence of Gandhiji at the Congress makes it possible that it will, beyond generally praying for the success of the Conference, indicate the broad lines on which the settlement should be effected in South Africa. A resolution on India's grievances in East Africa may also be expected. Coming nearer home I have no doubt that very strong feeling will be expressed at the Congress against the brutal policy being adopted by Government regarding the Sikh prisoners of Punjab and the political prisoners of Bengal. Some of the mischievous recommendations of the Currency Commission, more specially regarding the 18d. ratio and the artificial gold bullion standard, will also, I hope, come in for severe condemnation—and, perhaps, Mr. Langford James' indecent outburst at the European Association may also come in for severe notice.

Suggestions and Recommendations.

Various Provincial Committees and Conferences have made various recommendations to the Congress. It will be recalled that both the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Conferences have asked the Congress to vote for complete independence instead of the equivocal Swaraj as embodied in article 1 of its constitutiin. It is possible that some hot-headed politician may sponsor such a resolution at the open Congress and of course with the same result as was seen at the Ahmedabad Congress. Or, perhaps, it was merely meant by some shrewd South Indians as a mere counterblast to the Responsivist campaign. Most of the other resolutions refer to the subjects already dealt with above. The only other noteworthy suggestions have been made by Babu Bhagwandas in connection with the scheme of Swaraj framed by him conjointly with Deshabandhu Das. But I do not think he will this Congress will have either the time or the inclination to have a full dress discussion on the subject.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

We published on Tuesday a brief outline of the nature and recent progress of what is known as occupational therapy and also mentioned that an Indian lady, Miss Hilla Dalal, had learnt that system in America, practised in that country and also in England, and is now trying to popularise the system in this country. We trust many physicians and social servants will avail themselves of her invitation to communicate with her regarding further particulars about the system. There nothing quackish or new-fangled about it. It does not make impossible claims. It only claims that a pretty large number of patients, convalescents, and invalids, especially those who suffer from mental ailments or chronic physical complaints, can be restored to health much earlier, if in their illness they are occupied with pleasant work. Every doctor knows this; but to be really useful, the work should be carefully planned, graded and systematised to suit varying complaints and their various stages. The possibilities of occupational therapy had to be fully explored during the war, both in England and America, especially in the treatment of cripples and shell-shock patients. And now in both countries the system is said to be resorted to as a supplementary aid in several hospitals and sanatoriums. One great social advantage of the system is that it ensures voluntary co-operation of a large number of citizens with the regularly constituted authorities. We would urge upon Miss Dalal to submit a tentative scheme of work for Bombay City to begin with and we trust Government and the Corporation will give the scheme a sympathetic consideration.

CONTROLLING INTEREST

(BY F. K.)

It is not often realised to what an extent residential London (as distinguished from shopping London, is owned by Dukes. Feudalism may be dead, but the big titled landlords remain. That one man should own or have the "controlling interest" of a borough as big as the Fort and Colaba put together, seems in the twentieth century, like some medieval survival. But if we were to look under the surface, we would not be particularly struck by the anachronism we have just observed. Capitalism has come to succeed Feudalism. That is all. Money has become more formidable than moated castles. Poverty has become more hideous than dungeons. The millionaire has come to be more destructive than a spite-stung baron of old.

"Controlling interest" is the phrase. On the surface it is inoffensive enough. But in actual operation how deadly! A War-profiteer has controlling interests that for the vast mass of mankind is worse than the plague. Because more sinister. He buys up the Press. And in the process he buys up millions of human beings, body and soul. They are his vassals. A vast army write to his order. A vast multitude read and think and act to his purpose. Or he buys up a political party. He buys and sells 'honours' and a seat in the House of Lords. He creates a nation-wide demand for gold and he goes far to meet it out of his millions. By his gold he corrupts more men than were ever corrupted by disease. By his gold he rules more men than were ever ruled by force of arms. In his greed for gold he starves to death whatever in him was human, envisaging the whole world as his prize and all mankind as his pawns. And because he thirsts for oil, the world thirsts for blood. Since prehistoric times, the world has known no monster so terrible as the millionaire with controlling interests. We suffer him because we are tarred with the same brush as he. Because, at heart, we are all potential millionaires.

Notes of the Day.

Back to the Helm.

We greet Mahatma Gandhi back to active politics—of course to politics as he conceives it, not barren wordy warfare but a campaign of steady constructive humanitarian work, "building from bottom upwards." This is what he said and did at Nagpur in his first public function after his year's "rest." The thousands that surged round him must have only demonstrated their feelings of jubilation at the thought that the captain was back to the helm and all would yet be well. All would yet be well, if and only if the helmsman's call is responded to, to the letter. The crowd is easily distracted by every stray bauble. Mahatmaji is adamant in his insistence on the eternal essentials of nationalism. And that marks him out as the super-builder. In the public forum as in the humble Ashram his message is the same, "Build up from bottom upwards." Lift up the suppressed and the depressed; find work for their hands, and be not ashamed of their handicraft; hail every Indian as your brother—these are the A. B. C of his programme; and six years, he said, did not make any difference. Plainly but lovingly he said once again that he could not understand Swaraj without the masses and their work; and, indeed, he would not want that Swaraj which would exclude them. Alas for the country that cannot throb to a sentiment so inspired!

The Way the Wind Blows.

Mr. Oswald Mosley has won the by-election in Smethwick in the Labour interest and has been returned to Parliament with a poll which is higher than the combined votes of his Conservative and Liberal rivals. This is an indication that the wind of popular favour is now steadily blowing against the Conservative Government and their policy. The scions of aristocracy and plutocracy in England like Mr. Oswald Mosley and the Premier's son, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, realise the gravity of the malady of unemployment from which the English working classes are at present suffering. They realise also the hopelessly inadequate measures which the Baldwin Government under capitalist thumb propose as palliatives to ward off Labour resentment. And they are, wiser than their fathers, on the side of humanity and the working classes. It is a warning and a portent to the Old Order in Britain.

Inquisitorial.

Any Tom, Dick and Harry of an Englishman or any other kind of foreigner may enter India. There is no trouble over the grant of a passport to him, but the Government of India, as it now transpires, adopt an inquisitorial attitude, when a member of Parliament, who happens to be an Indian and as such feels it his duty to expose in scathing terms, the methods of bureaucratic rule here, wishes to pay his homeland a visit. Why is it that the rumour, which is now denied, that the India Office had declined to allow a passport to be granted to Mr. Saklatwala was ever started? It could not have originated unless the Government of India had hastened to express their Olympian annoyance that to a land which they hold in "trust," an "undesirable" son of the soil should pay a visit it when his behaviour was considered "naughty, very naugty" by them. We hope the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly will make it a point to ask them what they mean by this inquisitorial conduct.

The Adventures of a Diamond.

The details of the discovery of the "Grand Conde," the very valuable diamond which was mysteriously and cleverly stolen in October read like a story by William Le Queux. The romance of apache life is exhibited to public gaze in lurid detail. The clever villain, the woman in the case who received the stolen property, the shabby dealer in antiques with a lot of shady business to get through—all figure in the tale. Truth is indeed stranger than fiction; and the scene from real life when the manageress of the hotel in which the thief lived sliced the apple found in his valise and discovered the diamond beats in dramatic incident the most existing crook drama of Hollywood manufacture. Theft, like murder, will one day be out, however belated may be the process of discovery. Kauffer, the apache who "forgot" to pay his bill when he disappeared from his hotel, tripped very considerably indeed when he also forgot that in case of absconding guests valises with stolen diamonds secreted in apples are likely to be searched.

Disaamament in Practice.

At Geneva they discuss the theory of disarmament and the Preparatory Conference appointed by the League Council gravely elaborates measures for reduction of armaments for the acceptance of the Powers. But disarmament in practice is quite different from disarmament in theory and the practice looks very much like increasing armaments with a vengeance. The Chairman of the American Naval Affairs Committee introduced a bill recently in the House of Representatives for the construction of ten cruisers at a cost of £3,000,000 each on Monday. The measure was, he declared, in line with President Coolidge's national defence programme. Britain, Japan and other countries, all very keen about disarmament in the academic atmosphere of Geneva, have evidently their own extensive programmes of national defence and they are busy laying down new cruisers. And all this is said to be permissible under the Washington Treaty. It appears there is no chance for real reduction of armaments unless that treaty is materially revised.

A LABOUR VICTORY.

MR. OSWALD MOSLEY ELECTED

SMETHWICK BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The bye-election for Smethwick due to the resignation of Labourite Mr. J. E. Davidson owing to ill health has resulted as follows:—Oswald Mosley (Labourite) 16,077 votes. Marshall Pyke (Conservative) 9,495 votes. Edwin Bayliss (Liberal) 2,600 votes.—Reuter.

(Mr. Oswald Mosley who is successful in Smethwick bye-election is the eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. He served in the war and married Lady Cynthia Curzon, daughter of the late Marquis Curzon. He has an independent mind and has spoken with effect more than once in Parliament. He joined the Labour Party in 1924, and has ever since evidenced keen interest in international labour movements. He recently toured India along with his wife and was the recipient of numerous addresses from Indian Labour unions.

DEFICIT IN EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

SEQUEL TO COAL STOPPAGE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The aftermath of coal stoppage is shown by the exchequer returns for the period from 1st April to 18th December which say that the revenue was 461 million sterling and expenditure was 606 million sterling compared with 484 million sterling and 602 million sterling respectively, in the corresponding period last year. The income-tax receipts dropped to 98 million sterling, compared with 120 million sterling in the corresponding period last year. The deficit now is 144 million sterling.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE PROPHET'S TOMB

CONTROVERSY AMONG MUSLIMS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.

Hitter controversy has again arisen here in regard to the Hedjaz question and the attitude of Indian Muslims towards Ibn Saud's supremacy in Hedjaz. In view of certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting at Lucknow recently the Maharaja of Mahmudabad has sent a cable ti His Majesty the King-Emperor soliciting British intervention at Mecca for the protection of the Prophet's Tomb from the alleged Wahabi sacrilege. The Maharaja has also cabled to different Muslim powers and Muslim princes in India for conjoint action against the Wahabis. To counteract this action a meeting has since been held at Delhi and on behalf of the Delhi gathering Mr. Jafar Ali Khan of Lahore is said to have sent out cables to the effect that Maharaja of Mahmudabad represented nobody and his appeal was not an appeal from the Indian Muslim Community. On behalf of the Indian Muslims generally he (Jafar Ali) could assure all that there was no occasion for foreign intervention in Hedjaz.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—The Prince of Wales visited the wounded Ex-Service men's Christmas party at Buckingham Palace under the auspices of the "Not Forgotten" Association and accepted on behalf of the Association a cheque for £1,000 from Ceylon in aid of the funds of the Association, and authorised to cable to Ceylon expressing his appreciation of the generous help.—Reuter's Special.

Brisbane.—Australian sugar crop is expected to be 420,0000 tons.—Reuter.

The battleship "Renown" which will carry the Duke and Duchess of York on their visit to New Zealand and Australia will leave Portsmouth on January 6th four destroyers and five flying boats accompanying the cruiser as escort to Saint Catherines Point, Isle of Weght.—B.O.W.

A joint effort is being made by the employers and trade unons eliminate the loss which has hitherto occurred in ship building yards owing to bad time-keeping by men.—B.O.W.

Washington.—Coincidently with the move of the Congress to give immediate consideration to Mr. Butler's bill President Coolidge has emphasised that it is unnecessary to begin forthwith the construction of cruisers.—Reuter.

London.—The official return of unemployment in Great Britain on 15th December shows a total of 14,10,000 unemployed, a decrease of 95,000 compared with the week previously but 2,83,000 more than an year ago.—Reuter.

Naples.—The first Cairo-Karachi airliner has arrived here.—Reuter.

Marseilles.—The second Bristol-Jupiter has arrived here.—Reuter.

Funchal.—The earthquake mentioned in a message of 18th December did not affect Madeira.—Reuter.

Sir Sefton Brancker's Bristol-Jupiter air liner has landed at Catania in Sliey after encountering heavy head winds.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Over eighteen million pounds was paid in taxes on one and a half million motor vehicles in Britain during the past year.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM.

PRESS COMMENTS.

RUGBY RADIO(Dec. 21.

Until other Treaty Powers have had an opportunity of reading the British memorandum upon the Chinese situation, London official circles continue to be reticent as to its contents. Newspapers generally however welcome the move taken as an effort to clarify same aspects at least of the extremely complicated situation and to get back as far as present conditions allow to the proposal made at Washington nearly five years ago. Although it contains definite proposals particularly in regard to surtaxes, the British document is described as rather a general exposition of the British attitude towards China than a concrete scheme for a comprehensive settlement. It is emphasised that the memorandum must not be taken as a sequel to the recent conversations between Mr. Lampson, the new British Minister to China and Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister. Its composition dates prior to those meetings.

The "Manchester Guardian" says there is no suggestion in the memorandum that regional recognotion.. will be given to anv faction. It is a firm principle of British proposals that no attempt will be made by the powers to intervene in China.—B.O.W.

The "Daily Chronicle" recalls that surtaxes proposed at Washington amounted to two and half per cent on ordinary merchandise and five per cent on luxuries, and says the British view is that these might be now appied by each province in which they are collected to its local needs. Such a solution, the Chronicle adds "would treat all China with impartiality. It simply enunciates a principle and leaves each effective authority to crrry it out"—B. O. W.

UGLY SITUATION AT HANKOW.

CHINESE SOLDIERS ATTACK BRITISH MARINES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Hankow.—An ugly situation due to the attempt of three hundred Chinese soldiers to march through the British concession along the bund was narrowly overcome by the Marines. At the barrier outside the British Consulate, a mob of coolies urged the soldiers to force their way through. Four soldiers attacked the corporal of marines patrolling outside the barrier who retired behind the barricade which the marines lined up. The soldiers loaded their rifles but dispersed on seeing the marines loading machine guns. Local Chinese authorities have apologized to the British consul.

CITY OF ICHANG LOOTED.

A wireless message from Ichang says that the soldiers have completely looted the city but that foreign property has hitherto been untouched.—Reuter.

EGYPT-INDIA AIR ROUTE

SIR S. HOARE TO INAUGURATE SERVICE.

RUGBY, Dec. 21.

Preparations are complete for the departure of the Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare whose flight to India will inaugurate the new Egypt-India air route. The projected flight on which Lady Hoare will accompany him will commence on 27th December. Although Karachi will be the termination of the regular route to be operated in Spring, Sir Hoare will fly on to Delhi. The bi-plane in which he will travel is similar to two others designed for services, the first of which arrived yesterday at Naples. The second after a good flight from Croydon reached Marseilles yesterday afternoon.—B. O. W.

TESTS WITH BEAM WIRELESS

RUGBY, Dec. 21.

During the preliminary tests with beam wireless between stations at Grimsby (England) and Melbourne (Australia) speeds up to 225 words per minute during 50 hours continuous working have been maintained and signals were exceptionally clear.—B. O. W.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

BENARES, Dec. 21.

The second session of the Indian Philosophical Congress opened to-day at the Arts College Hall before a large gathering. Amongst those prominent on the dais were His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhunarain Singhji, Consul General for Germany, Raja Jagat Kishore Acharya, Raja Rampalsingh, Raja Tirwa, Doctor G. N. Chukervarty, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Dr. Hiralal Haldar and Dr. Shashtri of Calcutta, Professor Mackenzie, Randle, Hans Koster and Lala Lajpatrai.

Pandit Malaviya welcomed the delegates, and in doing so he requested the delegates to locate the Philosophical Society permanently there.—A. P.

WHY HE GOES TO GAUHATI.

MAHATMA'S INSISTENCE ON COMMON ACTION

PRESIDENT-ELECT IN CALCUTTA

RESPONSIVISTS TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday morning. The Social Service Volunteers presented him with an address.

A Calcutta message of Wednesday's date says an informal exchange of views "will take place" this morning in which the President-elect, Lalaji, Mr. Jayakar and others will discuss the possibility of a common understanding between all the groups in the Congress. If the deliberations continue till the next day (Thursday) also, Mahatmaji may likely take part in them."

Mahatmaji agreed to attend Congress only on a representation being made that lead would be invaluable and an assurance that his suggestion will be given greatest consideration by Swarajists and Responsivists. The Responsivist leaders now in Calcutta are of opinion that there should be no absten-tion of the party from the Congress.

On Wednesday, the informal conference was held at Calcutta, but no definite understanding has been reached.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(From Our Special Representative.)

PANDU (Congress Camp), Dec. 22.

Delegates and visitors that are daily pouring into the valley of Gauhati are at a loss to know why of all places the Assam Congress Committee has selected this place for the Congress session even in preference to Shillong and some other bigger towns. The way to Gauhati is very expensive, circuitous and most inconvenient and the cold of the valley is simply pinching. Preparations are by no means complete though in brisk progress, and the visitors are consequently put to great inconveniences. Barring religious sanctity and lovely scenery, the place has no merit of its own.

GAUHATI.

Gauhati is a district place with a population of 16,000. It was known in the epic age as "Pragjyotoshpur," and was ruled over in the Mahabharat times by King Bhavadatta. Pandu where the Congress Nagar has been erected is a suburb of Gauhati, only four miles off, surrounded by the Kamakhia, Umanand, Navagriha and Ashvaklant hills on three sides and the river Brahmaputra on the fourth. The valley of Pandu presents a scenery of captivating beauty. The famous Vashishthashram is only twelve miles from Pandu and he whole atmosphere of the place is pregnant with religious fervour. The maidan on which the Congress tents are pitched is only half a mile on the right side of Brahmaputra. It was originally jungle supposed to be the haunt of tigers and leopards. What an uphill task the Congress volunteers must have had to go through before they reclaimed the dense jungle and made it fit for human habitation. Over Rs. 10,000 have already been spent in the work of reclamation of the main pandal. It is nearly complete. Accommodation for 16,000 people, 10,000 visitors and 6,000 delegates, including members of the Reception Committee and distinguished guests, has been made, though more than 2,000 delegates are not expected to attend.

750 volunteers have already arrived with a small contingent of Karnatak volunteers.

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

The All-India Volunteers' Conference commences its session on the 25th instant. Mr. T. C. Goswam presiding. Accommodation of the Press has been increased to 200, and there is still a greater demand. Mr. Rangaswamy Aiyengar and Dr. Hardikar arrived yesterday. Messrs. Ranjendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachariar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Devi Sarojini Naidu are expected to-day. The All-India Congress Exhibition is going to be big success this year. A spacious pavilion has been in preparation for the purpose and hundreds of exhibits are pouring in every day. The main gate of this exhibition pavilion has been named after Mahatma Gandhi.

RESPONSIVISTS TO ATTEND CONGRESS.

VIEWS TO BE PLACED BEFOR CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Among the prominent delegates who arrived from Madras are T. Prakasm, Syed Martuza Saheb and T. Adinarayana Chetty.

It is understood that all the Responsivist leaders who are now in Calcutta are of opinion that, whether some of them are individually able or not able to go to Gauhati Congress there should be no abstention as a party from the Congress, and that they are of opinion that the views of the Responsivists and Congress Independents should be placed before the Congress by some at least of the leaders of their party.

Pandit Malaviya is definitely attending.

In regard to Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Jayakar, over and above other considerations there is the question of their health.

The latest information is that Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney are arriving to-morrow and will attend the Congress—F. P.

RESPONSIVE COOPERATION POLICY.

SUGGESTION FROM MAHARASHTRA

PANDU CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 22.

Notices of an important set of recommendations have been received from the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for consideration by the Congress Subjects' Committee and adoption by the Congress. The first of them urges on Gauhati Congress to accept the policy of Responsive Co-operation both in Central and Provincial Legislatures of the country. The other resolutions are as follows:

With a view to widen further the doors of the Congress, and to bring about unification of all political parties in the country, this meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee requests the Subjects' Commitee so to alter the Congress constitution as to substitute the wear of swadeshi cloth in place of khaddar.

The meeting of the M.P.C.C. requests the Subjects' Committee to amend the Congress constitution so as to raise the delegation fee from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

With a view to give representation to all the Congress provinces on the Working Committee, this meeting of the M.P.C.C. requests that the following be substituted for article 24 of the Congress constitution: The Working Commitee of the Congress shall consist of the President, General Secretaries, Treasurers and 20 other members representing the 20 Congress provinces and elected by the All-India Congress Committee members of the respectivve Provincial Congress Committees and it shall be the executive body of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

PANDU, Dec. 21.

Excepting one resolution by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committtee on the question of acceptance of office, there is so far no other similar motion. But this most controversial topic will surely be raised when the Responsivist and Swarajist leaders arrive on Thursday. The demand for the release of Sikh prisoners which was passed by Cawnpore Congress will be reiterated at the instance of Sardar Sardul Singh of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan of Madras will raise a discussion on the Andamans Colonisation Scheme on which there was a debate in the last Assembly.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-Elect on his arrival will be taken in a grand elephant procession from Gauhati to Pandunagar, a distance of four miles. The report by the arbitrators into the Congress Election Dispute in Maharashtra and in Central Provinces Maharatta Provinces has been received and the committees have been wired to send in their revised list of delegates. There is also an election dispute in the United Provinces where two rival committees have been functioning. This will come up for arbitration shortly. Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, a well-known Congressman of Benares has intimated his arrival here for the Subjects Committtees Discussion.—A. P.

NO UNDERSTANDING REACHED YET.

As we go to press we receive a message from Calcutta that no definite understanding has been arrived at as a result of Wednesday's informal Conference at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Leaders and delegates to the Gauhati Congress are arriving in Calcutta 'en route' to Gauhati by every mail. A batch of delegates from the Andhra Desa has arrived, led by Mr. B. Sambamurti. It is understood that Mr. Sambamurti will, as now planned, challenge the discussion in the Congress on the Independence resolution.

Amongst to-day's arrivals are Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Mr. E. Nazha-

(Continued on next page)

A SERIES OF HUMILIATIONS.

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN DURBAN.

MR. MANILAL GHANDI INTERVIEWED.

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Interviewed on the question before the Round Table Conference, Mr. Manilal Gandhi, the second son of Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"I have come out to India on a mission of peace: I am not here to agitate but to clear misunderstandings if there be any on the Indian question in South Africa. The position of Indians in South Africa could not have been worse than what is to-day. The essential condition of the settlement of 1914 between the Indian community and the Union Government was that the existing laws would be administered in a just manner and generous spirit, and as all further immigration from India was to be stopped, the European population was, in time to come, to see justice done and indeed see the necessity of granting to resident Indian population the rights they had been so unjustly deprived of. This generous spirit, however, did not last very long, and the European public, assisted by the Government, agitated in the direction of further curtailment of resident Indians' right.

A SERIES OF HUMILIATIONS.

From 1914 to the present day, the Indians, far from enjoying any peace had suffered a series of humiliations. Trade jealousy had also played a very important part Petty European traders, with their extravagant habits, naturally could not compete successfully with the frugal and amiable natured Indian, and the former by virtue of the whiteman's rights and political freedom, succeeded in making their voice heard and gradually trade restrictions against Indians commenced. It was in 1919, that the first restrictive measure was passed after the 1914 settlement depriving Indians of trading rights and right to own property in certain areas in Transvaal. Since then Indians had completely lost the right to purchase property and now the Provincial Government had passed an ordinance known as the "general dealers control ordinance" the avowed object of which was to curtail the number of existing Indian licenses and to deprive them of the right to trade in future. The Ordinance though general in application, was meant to be applied principally against Indians.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The administration of immigration laws was also becoming harsher to the extent of being totally unjust. Several Indians, who had been allowed to enter the Transvaal as educated entrants in conformity with one of the conditions of the 1914 agreement, have been deprived of exemption certificates issued to them by the Minister of the Interior and their fate hangs in the balance. The only right possessed by Indians in Transvaal was to trade and that had been considerably restricted. This, together with the policy of decreasing their numbers, was also pursued with the ultimate object of their extinction from Transvaal.

NATAL BOROUGHS ORDINANCE.

"Coming to Natal, many measures have been passed against Indians notwithstanding their strongest protest. The Boroughs Ordinances had deprived Natal Indians of the Municipal franchise. This was the only right which helped Indians, though to a slight degree, to maintain their position somewhat secure. The Land Alienation and Health Commitee Ordinances, with the outward object of safeguarding Indians, really outailed their liberties. The former debarred Indians to own property in practically every sale of land belonging to municipalities. One finds a clause inserted nowadays to the effect that no Asiatic had a right to bid. There was also the policy of lowering the number of Indian employees in Government and other departments. Here the Indians were cast adrift, no matter how long and honestly and faithfully they might have worked. These people were thrown out in the streets without any means of livelihood and when they found it utterly impossible to live there was the repatriation scheme waiting for them to be taken advantage of.

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

There were many more ways to make the lives of Indians as miserable as could be. One of these was the way in which the Durban Corporation housed the Indian employees. A most shocking state of affairs was discovered during the recent small-pox epidemic in the Corporation Barracks, where their Indian employees were kept in the most horrifying filth in a shockingly crowded condition and in utter violation of all sanitary bye-laws made by the Corporation themselves. It was interesting to note that some of the Durban Municipal Councillors themselves admitted that the present policy of the Corporation was pursued with the only object of driving the Indians out. Immigration laws were also very harshly administered, and any person found to have entered the country illicitly was hounded out and deported no matter how many years' old resident he might have been or how many interests he might have established in the country. The plea of his having lived honestly or his being of service to his community were still minor considerations. As arch criminal could be tolerated but not an Indian, and in his case there was no mercy. But even they who

(Continued on page 8.)

HERTZOG CHANGES.

A NEW POLICY.

EFFECT ON ASIATIC QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cape Town.—Gen. Hertzog's changed attitude since his return from London continues to be very much commented. Speaking at Pretoria yesterday, Gen. Hertzog declared that as a result of the Imperial Conference, he had become a very ardent protagonist of national liberty, and he could now warmly support and co-operate with the Empire. He appealed amid intense enthusiasm to all sons of South Africa to co-operate to lift the political life in the Union above racial prejudice and party division.

"The Cape Times" says Gen. Hertzog's Speeches shake the foundation of political life in South Africa. They give the impression that the man is busy about a task greater than any it seemed possible for him to undertake. His declaration of the new national responsibility will affect the whole attitude of the present Government towards questions like Native policy and Asiatic difficulty.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE IN PORTUGAL

MOVEMENT SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Nothing further is known at Lisbon of the revolutionary strike on Sulesueste Railway mentioned in a message of the 16th December. The movement was started by the employees of advanced views who tried to carry the whole staff with them. The movement is stated to have been suppressed owing to Government measures. Papers are subject to censorship.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Marquess of Salisbury and Arthur Henderson who have just returned from Australia were among the representative gathering at the Australia House to bid farewell to Mr. Bruce who responding to the toast claimed that the Imperial Conference would mark the turning point in the fortunes of the whole of the Empire and said he was leaving England with greater optimism and confidence than he had ever known.—Reuter.

PROTECTING PANAMA CANAL

LONDON, Dec. 21

Washington.—The text of the ending treaty between Panama and the United States has been published under which Panama is bound to co-operate to her utmost with the United States to protect and defend the Canal and in the event of a conflict will consider herself to be in a state of war with any opponent of the United States.—Reuter.

GERMERSHEIN AFFRAY COURT MARTIAL.

LT. ROUZIER ACQUITTED

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Pari.—The court-martial on Franco-German affray at Germershein on 27th September when two French soldiers collided with several Germans, one of whom Mueller was killed, and another Mathes was wounded by shots from French soldiers has resulted in French Lieutenant Rouzier being acquitted, and Mathes being sentenced to two years for default. Minor sentences were passed on five other Germans.—Reuter.

"TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE"

GERMAN INDIGNATION ON THE DECISION

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Berlin.—The news of the verdict in Germershe in affair is received here with great indignation. Official quarters described it as a travesty of justice and asserted that all the weight of evidence was against the plea that Rouzier was provoked and the death of German Mueller was described as cold-blooded murder, and the verdict was certain to arouse considerable feeling in Germany. Responsible quarters fear that it will undo a great deal of good work started at Locarno for the improvement of Franco-German relations.—Reuter.

MR, MANSURI'S DREAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "S. A. K." could not have done worse than to have put Dr. Mansuri's dream in print. It is of a long standing, but, people do not yet think Government to be so much bankrupt of political sagacity as to contemplate the appointment of Dr. Mansuri nor the other thirteen members so devoid of sense as to father their leadership on the "Khan Saheb." Is it possible for the Mahomedans to get a better leader than the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi whose popularity has been sufficiently proved by his constituency in returning him with such an overwhelming majority.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

M, C, C. VS, COMBINED TEAM,

HOME TEAM'S POOR SHOW.

SANDHAM SCORES CENTURY.

In a one-day match between the M. C. C. and a combined team of Anglo-Indian and Indian Schools, on Wednesday, the M. C. C. going in first knocked up 222 runs for the loss of two wickets. The combinedteam replied with only 103 for the whole side.

M. C. C. 1st Innings (for 2 Wkts. and declared) .. .. .. runs 222.

Combined Team .. .. „ 103.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

A very small crowd was present to witness the opening of the M.C.C.'s first match in Calcutta a onne day fixture agaist Anglo-Indians and Indians team consisted of the following:

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

The rival teams are as follows:—

M.C.C.—Sandham, Brown, Wyatt, Tate, Parsons, Astill, Eckerslay, Gilligan (Capt), Geary, Boyes, Mercer.

Anglo-Indians and Indians XI.—J. Mcdongall (Capt), E. Ford, P. Archard, M. Das, K. Bose, N. Mitter, Asad Ali, K. Mukherji, H. Bose, N. Roy, G. Ford.

SOUDAMS EASY CENTURY.

Gilligan won the toss and took the first innings on a perfect wicket sending in Brown annd Sandham to the bowling of G. Ford and Mcdongall. The former is a medium left-hander, while Mcdougall has such a tricky way of fighting the ball that the Surrey Batsman frequently appeared in two minds wrether to play him forward or back. He survived a confident appeal for leg before the wicket, by that bowler when he had made 6 runns. Runs came freely to either batsman till 40 was reached when the first change in bowling was made, H. Bose and E. Ford taking over from the first pair. Brown now seemed to have got his eye in, twice drovve Ford straight downn the pitch off, and stepping across the pitch also hook him to the leg bounrary. Sandham made some of hie effortless late-cuts, sending 70 up when the game had lasted an hour. K. Mukherji next believed Ford. Both Sandham and Brown stepped out to his slows but while the former successfully lifted him over the heads of the fielders, the Hampshire lefthannder was beaten more than once and N. Roy behind the wicket lost an excellent chance of stumping him when he had made 41. Ford relieved Bose, when the score had first passed the three figure mark, and Brown opened his shoulders scoring 2 boundaries in quick succession, but in the same over skied the ball over the wickest annd N. Roy running backward made a good catch. Brown was batting nearly 75 mon for his 67 and hit 9 fours (114—1—67).

Tate started rather shakily. Facing Mcdongall he survived an appeal for L. B. W But in the next over he let out at G Ford and was out to a fine running catch by H. Bose at square leg. (129—2—3) Eckersley who came in, at once earned applause for a fine drive to the boundary off the left-hander, who gave place in the next over to Dass.

At one o'clock the score was 160 of which Sandham had 70 the bowlinng was oow frequently changed, but it never seemed to worry the batsman and Sandham reached his hundred with a stroke for two off M. Dass. After Batting, for 2 hours and 5 minutes. This was Sandham's quickest century in India. The surrey batsman had what appeared to be life soon after due to misunderstanding between two fieldmenn, resulting in a high catch dropping safely in deep field. Meanwhile Eckersly was making some pretty strokes all round the wickest, and the score mounted rapidly till the lunch interval was reached when the total was 222 Sandham 112 and Eckersley 33. Sandham hit 12 fours.

M.C.C. FIRST INNINGS.

Brown C. Roy B. Ford	67
Tate C. Bose B Ford	7
Eckersly not out	33
Sandham not out	112
Total for 2 Wickets.	222

Gilligan declared the M.C.C. innings closed with the lunch score and the combined team began their first venture. On resumption to the bowling of Geary and Tate, P. Archard and E. Ford by careful batting took the score to 13, when four wickets went down in quick succession at that unnlucky number. E. Ford after making a nice cut to the boundary off Tate lost his wicket in attempting to repeat the stroke, giving Wyatt an easy catch at second slip. (13-1-7). M. Dass was out for the first ball, Tate shattering his wicket with a fine length ball, which completely beat the batsman. Asad Ali played out the over. Geary at the other end claimed the next wicket getting behind Archard's defence and with the total still at 13. Asad Ali skied the ball at fine leg, and was caught by parsons, who ran up from first slip (13-4-0). With only one added to the total K. Bose hooked the ball from Tate into Mercer's hannds at short leg (14-5-0).

After this four more wickets fell for the addition of 52 runs only, Milter scoring 29 the highest individual score so far made, that is the eighth wicket fell when the score board read 66. The remaining two wickets fell for an addition for 47 runs, the total being 103, N. Roy contributing 23, not out, the second highest score.

Scores:—

E. Ford c Wyatt b Tate	7
E. Ford c Wyatt b Tate	7
P. Archard c Geary	5
M. Dass b Tate	0
Asad Ali c Parsons b Tate	0
K. Bose c Mercer b Tate	0
N. Mitter stumped Brown b Tate	29
K. Mukerji c and b Astill	17
H. Rose c Wyatt b Geary	12
J. McDongall b Astill	5
N. Roy not out	23
G. Ford b Astill b Geary	0
Extras	5
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MIRACLE OF MOTHERLAND

AN INEXPLICABLE MARVEL

There are two miracles whier transcend all the other miracles on earth. One is the mircle of fatherhood. The other is the miracle of motherhood. Without these mircles human life on the earth would come to an end. The little human family would gradually grow old and die. In less than a hundred years the tale of mankind would be told. Somewhere, at last, there would be left the last old man and the last old woman, weeping over a photograph of the last little child says James Douglas in "the Sunday Express."

This melancholy picture may excite derision in the mind of these bizarre beings who regard a mother as a martyr. They may airily retort that there will always be enough mothers to keep the human race going. They may plead that even if the English were to become extinct, there would still be other races willing to provide martyrs. How do they know that the crusade against motherhood will not ultimately conquer the whole human race?

Motherhood is menaced by the modern delusion that it is a miserable martyrdom, and not a rapturous miracle. I am amazed by the spread of this ludicrous delusion. This benighted generation is being taught to regard motherhood as a curse, a calamity and a catastrophe which must be avoided and averted at all risks and at all costs.

"Cursed art thou among women!" is the anathema that is heard instead of the old benediction. "Blessed art thou among women!" This ghastly gospel is preached by all sorts of prophets, and it is spreading like wildfire among the young, who eagerly adopt the insane theory that marriage without children is a noble ideal.

PRIZE OF WOMENHOOD.

The truth is that motherhood is the highest prize of womanhood, and without it marriage loses its holiest and loftiest meaning. Science has vainly sought for the secret of life. It has striven to create life, but it has failed. All its explorations have been baffled by the mystery of life. It cannot work the supreme miracle of motherhood.

There is no diminutionn in the mystical sanctity of motherhood the ages. A mother remains and will always remain a marvel who can never be explained or explained away. The deliberate rejection of motherhood is a tragedy that cannot be measured. No woman knows how much she loses or how much the world loses by her dread of the miracle.

A child is the most wonderful gift that can be bestowed upon a woman. If the gift were withdrawn from womanhood as a whole, imagine and the woe! Yet there are misguided fanaties who urge and beseech and implore woman-hood to decline the great gift which is its supreme heritage.

By all means let us make this land fit for mothers to live in. Let us glorify motherhood. Let us protesct it. Let us cherish it. But let us execrate and exorcise the vile doctrine that a mother is a martyr. The joy of motherhood utterly surpasses any other joy that can be devised. It is a spiritual ecstasy that transfigures the whole being. It fills the humblest home with a heavenly delight upon which the greatest poets and the greatest painters have lavished their genius in a vain endeavour to catch a pale hint of its sublime exaltation.

A message from Karachi dated 21st December, states:—The Hindu Sabha organisations here have passed resolutions in Sindh asking for two Hindu Ministers for the Bombay Council.—Free Press.

A Dharwar correspondent wires that another prayer day meeting was held at Dharwar for the success of the Round Table Conference convened in Kenya for the settlement of the Indian question.

WHY HE GOES TO GAUHATI.

(Continued from previous page).

vendra Rao, Mr. Chedilal, Mr. Shuaib Quereshi and others. Other arrivals include Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. Dr. B. S. Moonje, it is said, intended to come; but has been taken suddenly ill and may not be able to come. Mr. Aney is expected to-morrow.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has not yet decided about his attendance at the Gauhati Congress. He will confer with his party leaders. But apart from party considerations, another factor in Mr. Jayakar's case is his health. Mr. Jayakar had been prohibited by his doctors from leaving Bombay owing to slow fever and heart attack. He undertook the journey to Calcutta in spite of doctors' orders and it is understood he had an attack of fever again in train.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party arrive here to-morrow. Moulana Shaukat Ali also is expected to-morrow.

Asked by a press representative Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao said that as far as the Responsivists of the C.P. Hindustani province were concerned, they were attending the Congress. There was no question of abstention from the Congress in their case. Shuaib Quereshi is of opinion that whatever the Council programme may be, the question of the hour is the establisment of Hindu-Muslim understanding without which no work in the country can be possible.

Responsivist leaders if they attend the Congress, it is understood, will press not for the acceptance of the Responsivist programme or the revival of the Sabarmati Pact so much as for the grant of autonomy to Congressmen in provincial and central Legislatures whether elected on the Congress ticket or not, so that the Council programme in each province may be adapted to its peculiar circumstances and in the light of election results.

The Andhra Desa has elected about 165 delegates to the Congress and of them a majority are expected to attend especially as the Secretary is authorised to fill vacancies on the spot.

Enquiries show that there is no truth whatsoever in the statement that Responsivist leaders propose to try their strength in the Congress by bringing in large bodies of delegates. As far as the Maharashtra provinces are concerned, very few Responsivist delegates are coming as a matter of fact. One of the reasons for the Responsivist leaders considering the advisability of abstention from the Congress is to avoid acrimony which the controversy over the Council programme may give rise to. Whatever understanding the Responsivist seek, they wish it would be reached unanimously and not by counting of votes.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT CALCUTTA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT STATIO N

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress arrived at Calcutta by the Madras Mail this morning. A fairly large crowd assembled at Howrah station to meet Mr. Iyengar who on alighting was received by Mrs. Naidu, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Secretary, Bengal Swaraj Party and others. A batch of volunteers of the Sevak Sangha from Gauhati deputed by the Reception Committee was present at the station.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS' ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

A feature of the reception at Calcutta to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was the presence of the Social Service Volunteers who had come in a body to welcome him and to present him with an address, appreciating his services to the cause of social reform and removal of untouchability. In the course of the address, they said: We feel proud over your election for the reason that even before the Congress had chosen to place the removal of untouchability as one of the chief aims of work, you had foresight to see and work for our betterment.

The President-elect drove in a decorated car to the residence of Mr. T. C. Goswami with whom he is putting up.

SPECIAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Assam students studying in Calcutta colleges, had organised a special volunteer corps in honour of the President-elect and had assembled on the plaform to-day to furnish a guard of honour. This Corps will accompany the President-elect to Gauhati as escort.—F. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO CONFER WITH INDEPENDENTS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

It is understood that an informal exchange of views will take place this evening at Birla Park in which Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and others will take part, as to the possibility of a common understanding between all the groups in the Congress. It is likely this informal exchange of view will be continued to-morrow also when Mahatmaji is likely to participate.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi had first decided not to attend the Congress, and later agreed to attend only on a representation, that his lead would be valuable to the country and any suggestion he may make for common action will be given the greatest consideration by the Swarajists as well as the Responsivists.—F. P.

ANDHRA DELEGATES ADAMANT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

About 25 to 50 Congress delegates arrived by to-day's Mail along with the President-elect from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Desa, prominent amongst them are Messrs. S. Satyamurti, Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, S. Muthiah Mudaliar, Mr. K. Nageswara Rao, Dr. B. Pattabhiramayya, Mr. G. Harisarvotama Rao and others.

Conversation with the delegates showed that there is unanimity of opinion amongst the Andhra Delegates that the Congress should not raise the ban on acceptance of office. A prominent Swarajist member of the Madra sCouncil from the Tamil Nadu said, that some amongst them favoured the idea of the grant of autonomy to the Congressmen in the different legislatures.—F. P.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S DEPARTURE FOR GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Gauhati Congress who arrived here this morning leaves for Gauhati to-morrow accompanied by Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.—A. P.

APPEAL TO A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, an adherent of Mahatma Gandhi's programme, though not a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has addressed a significant appeal to all the members of the Committee before they deliberate on the resolutions to be adopted at the session. The appeal is being distributed here. He urges that the Congress should pass resolutions on the ten burning questions of the day, namely, those relating to currency and exchange, agriculture and taxation, protection of steel, textile and coal industries, development of Indian shipping, indianisation of the army, position of Indian States, and of Indians overseas.

PROGRAMME IN LEGISLATURE.

He asks the Swarajists to do their best in the Legislature to promote Indian interest in these directions and press for the release of political prisoners. He deprecates the throwing out of the budgets and wants the budget to be discussed on its merits. He considers independence and civil disobedience are not pressing problems of the day; while on the question of acceptance of office, he feels there should be no difficulty in coming to a common understanding, provided the ideas of parties and communities give way to the interest of India as a whole. Khaddi, all-round swadeshi, and prohibition could, he says, be also added to the programme of work. If the Congress wants Swaraj for the masses, they must, Mr. Bharucha declares, concentrate on the action which would save the masses from distress, heavy debt and premature death by working for improvements in the administration.—A. P.

NOMINATIONS FOR C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The names of nominated members to the Central Provinces Legislative Council have been announced by the Local Government. The last Counell consisted of sixteen nominated members. The number has however been increased to eighteen. The official members nominated are the Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe (Ex-Officio) Mr. C. U. Wills, I.C.S., Mr. R. A. Wilson, I.C.S., Mr. B. N. De, I.C.S., Mr. H. C. Gowan, I.C.S., Mr. R. G. Jackson, I.C.S., and Mr. R. H. Beckett, I.C.S.

Out of the remaining ten seats, His Excellency the Governor has nominated the following six members:—Raja Thakur Raghuraj Singh, Messrs. G. P. Dick, Rati Ram, G. A. Gavai, S. W. Katangale, and L. K. Ogale. The last four represent the depressed classes. There are yet four seats to be nominated out of which one is for labour.

Mr. C. U. Wills has been nominated to be the Chairman of the Council when it meets on January 7, until the President is elected. —Free Press.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

CLAIMS OF SEAMEN'S UNION UPHELD

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress was as animated as that of the previous evening. The meeting considered the report of the credential committee with regard to the competence of some members to represent their respective unions. The committee upheld the claims of the representatives of the Seamen's Union to participate in the deliberations of the Council and rejected the similar claims of three men nominated by Mr. Aftabali, Assistant Secretary, Seamen's Union. On the motion of Mrinal Kanti Bose seconded by Mr. Thengir, the meeting decided that they should not make any representation for nomination to the Legislative Assembly. The meeting recommended Mr. V. Giri as the delegate to the tenth International Labour Conference at Geneva with Messrs. Thengir, Mahbul Haq and G. Sethi as advisers.—A. P.

A SERIES OF HUMILIATIONS.

(Continued on page 7.)

had entered the country lawfully were not allowed to remain in peace. Each time a person wished to leave the country for India or to leave one province for another, he was asked so many intricate questions that it was impossible for a human being to reply accurately. A record of his answers was kept by the immigration department and if there was the slightst discrepency in a repetition of the ceremony, the person was downed. He was declared a prohibited immigrant and was deported. He had no other remedy on earth, for even the highest court of law in the land was powerless before the almighty immigration officer.

In Capetown the prejudice was so great but, nevertheless, it was daily growing. With the exception of very few cases, Indians in that province were not allowed to trade as general dealers but only as green grocers. They still possessed the right to own property and their general treatment was not as bad as in other provinces. It was difficult to say which Government was good for Indians. The policy of both the Governments had been alike; they were creations of their electorates and they existed to please them and not for doing justice.

It was painfully surprising that, especially in Transvaal, more trouble was created by Jews than by the British. In whatever municipality the Jewish element predominated, the Indian found it most difficult to obtain a trading license. This element was gradually increasing throughout the country.

The treatment to the Paddison Deputation was certainly not too good and an independent country would never have stooped to it with the calmness that the Indian Government had done. The Indian members of Deputation found it most difficult if not impossible, to get accommodation in hotels. In Cape Town the position was worse. The Mount Nelson Hotel would not have them, and the members had to find private accommodation. One of members who went to a Third grade hotel was allowed to remain there only disguised as a Maharaj. He would like to recall an instance by way of contrast. Not many years ago a Japanese squadron visited South Africa and all hotels, tramcars and other places where Indians were prohibited were opened to them. The personal experience of the Paddison Deputation must have given them a better knowledge of the conditions in South Africa and of the humiliations Indians were subjected to, than all their enquiries put together. One had to console oneself, however, that with a price of all these humiliations they had been able to get the present round table conference.

TASK BEFORE THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The visit to India of the Union Governments Parliamentary Delegation was also gratifying. They did not openly declare their views after their return to South Africa but there was one thing, however, clear from their utterances and writings. There was a very pleasant surprise to them that, notwithstanding their hostility, people in India did not forget themselves and accorded them their traditional hospitality. They were certainly impressed by this if by nothing else. Although the present Round Table Conference was not one that Indians in South Africa had asked for, they had asked for the Imperial Government's and Indian peoples' representatives, they were satisfied that it was a sincere attempt on the part of both Governments to come to a final solution of the problem that has caused so much anxiety to both Governments and so much misery to Indians in South Africa. Segregation and Reparation were two vital issues before the Conference. These were the two most talked of and desired of things by Europeans in South Africa. In fact they formed a most important part of the Asiatic Bill which was held up last year. It was likely, therefore, that discussions at the Conference would be centred found these two points. Both of these were questions of principle. When the Asiatic question was settled in 1914 it was on the one clear understanding that, Indians having accepted the stoppage of further immigration, they would not be subjected to any hardships but would receive equal treatment with the other sections of the population. This agreement had been violated and, to crown all, the Asiatic Bill was introduced, which the Indian community had rejected.

The Indian Government's Delegation have no doubt a very heavy task before them. But it was sincerely hoped that they would take up as firm an attitude in opposing the policy as those who were its staunch supporters. The adoption of the policy by the Union Government would be a complete breach of their promises, and the Indian Government would have committed the greatest blunder if they be a party to it.—Associated Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene De Ligne and party left Lucknow on the 21st instant.—A.P.

Sir Robert Horne arrives at Rangoon in Monday afternoon by "Angora" from Calcutta. He leaves on the 22nd for Mandalay to spend the Christmas with His Excellency the Governor. Leaving Mandalay on the 26th December he visits Namtu mines and returns here on the 30th and attends the annual meeting of the Burma Corporation on the 31st. He leaves from India on 1st January.—A.P.

Sir Sydeny Henn lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday the 21st instant. —A.P.

His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen and party left for Mandalay to spend the Christmas at Mandalay.

LABOUR SITUATION REVIEWED.

MR. N. M. JOSHI DISCUSSES TRADE UNION REPORTS.

From a perusal the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions of which we have received a copy from Amsterdaam, the first impression made on us is that of the comprehensive organization of the various bodies functioning under its auspices in the different countries of the world. Of course India is not represented. But in order to find out what future, if any, there is for Indian Labour to be represented in the International Federation of Trade Unions, our Special Representative interviewed Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Bombay Servants of India Society.

Q. The meeting of the International Committee of Trade Union Women at Amsterdam, discussed such questions as "The Protection of Working Women" "The Wages and Working Conditions of Working Women," "The Evils of Home Work," etc. What do you think of the application of these discussions to our working women"?

A. "In India there are very few women members of Trade Unions. The only unions in which women are members are the textile unions. Shrimati Ansuya Ben is the most prominent woman worker in the Trade Union movement in India. Mrs. Santosh Gupta is another woman who has done some trade union work in Calcutta. The organization of women workers in India will have to be undertaken soon."

Q. "How about further measures for the protection of illegitimate children and unmarried mothers?"

A. "India wants the existing laws to be strengthened."

Q "Should we not send a representative to the Women's Conference to be held in connection with the I. F. of T. U. Congress at Paris in 1927?"

MATERNITY BENEFITS

A. "I am not sure whether any women movement will attend the I. T. U. Congress to be held in Paris, although I would like Ansuya Ben to attend it. The greatest need of women in India is in legislation for maternity benefits."

Q. "The International Committee of Trade Union women have made a serious grievance of what they call 'the deplorable conditions of the production of home-work.' Owing to married women, working at home in their spare time, on lower wages and for longer hours than the organised T. U. women, the latter suffer from the competition. Is there any parallel problem in any industry in India"?

A. "The organization of home-workers can only follow the organization of workers in industries. We have the same problem of home-work, but the grievances is not yet vocal as our industries have not grown."

Q. "The International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, and Technical Employees recently organised a conference at Prague attended by delegates from almost all over Europe at which they adopted a resolution excluding from membership employes who are not 100 per cent. qualified. And various other drastic resolutions. How do they interest us in India?"

A. "In India there is no separate organization of Commercial Travellers. Some Commercial Travellers may be members of existing clerks unions in Bombay and Calcutta. The introduction of the system of exclusive membership will be a step in the right direction and will be introduced in clerical unions in India as soon as these unions develop. The Clerks unions in India are too small to deal with the questions raise by the Commercial and Clerical Employees' International. I hope, however, that the attention of the cerical organizations, in India will be drawn to these questions."

Q. "What do you think of the barrier set up by the Dutch East Indies National I. U. Centre by excluding the Indian organizations from membership?"

A. "I do not approve of European workers having an exclusive organization. This exclusive spirit is perhaps due to the fact that these European workers are not real workers but those holding superior positions of foremen and supervisors. The native population of the Dutch East Indies will have to organise themselves and they have already some organizations in Java and the Dutch East Indies. The co-operation of European and native workers in countries like India and Java is very difficult. The European workers in these countries belong to the ruling race and enjoy certain privileges which are denied to native workers."

WANTED REPRESENTATION.

Q. "What are the main obstacles in the way of the Trade Union Movement in India?"

A. "The real obstacle to the growth of the Trade Union movement in India is the want of education and the want of adequate representation in Indian and Provincial Legislatures and statutory local bodies. Unless Labour representation in these bodies is increased the question of Education will not be satisfactorily solved. We hope to secure more representation for workers in the next revision of the constitution under the Government of India Act. We shall also insist that this representation shall be by election."

Q. "Do you not think that as the trustees so-called of the people, the Government are bound to take the initiative in developing and organising Labour?"

A. "There is not sufficient public opinion in the country for the introduction of Labour reforms. Labour representation when adequate, will do as much as is possible through the Legislatures and to local bodies. Since there has not been enough public demand for Labour reforms and organization, Government cannot be blamed. In the matter of education, however, Government has not responded enough to public opinion."

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LIVE LIKE CHRIST.

MISSIONARIES' INTEREST IN INDIA.

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO CHRISTIANS.

The London correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

I have more than one occasion remarked that in progressive Christian circles in this country, there is a growing appreciation of the Indian point of view in matters of religion, combined with an intensely sympathetic attitude towards your ideals and aspirations. I heard a sermon last Sunday morning at Wimbledon Church (Christ Church, Congregational), which I wish could be broadcast amongst all Europeans who have any connection with the East. The preacher was the Rev. S. J. Hooper, whose enlightened discourses on various aspects of the Christian faith have attracted to his ministry an increasing congregation of thoughtful people. Your readers will be interested, I am sure, in the following sumary of what he said on this occasion, even though all his remarks may not command approval.

The subject was tersely announced. "East judges West," the sermon being based upon the familiar words of Jesus, "Ye are the light of the world." Mr. Hooper said that if they were to succeed in propagating their faith what Christians must take to the East especially was not Western civilisation or even Western forms of ritual and organisation ,but rather the person of Jesus Christ. The very fact of our religion being Western (although Eastern in origin) was one of the gravest objections to it in India. It was only when they saw that Christ was not inseparable from Western civilisation that the people of India were prepared to listen him. The centring of everything upon the person of Jesus had cleared the issue for some of the modern missionaries in India and given new life to their work.

But that same process, said the preacher, had come back upon them with a terrific judgment. "India to-day is doing nothing less than judging Christians in the white light of the spirit of Jesus. They have caught the meaning of what it is to be a Christian, and in the light of that they are judging us." Mr. Hooper proceeded to refer to Dr. Stanley Jones' book, "The Christ of the Indian Road," which has made a profound impression upon religious people over here. In that book, said he, there was a good deal that would explain the slow progress of Christianity across the seas. In South Africa, for instance, there is a Christian church which displays a notice: "Asiatics and Hottentots not allowed." Mahatma Gandhi was denied admission to that church because he was an Asiatic—"and so was Jesus!" cried the preacher. Indians felt pained and scornful, he said, as they had good reason to be, when they heard of that incident. It might be asked, "Are not low-caste Hindus forbidden to enter their own temples?" That might be so, but the point he made was that, while judging themselves by their own religion, the Indians judged us in the light of the spirit of Jesus, and they were quite right in doing so. "We are bound to be judged by the religion we profess and by the Christ we say we follow."

WHY YOU ARE NOT CHRISTIANS.

Mr. Hooper quoted a Hindu as saying: "If you call one of us a Christian man, he is complimented, but if you call him a Christian he is insulted." That was penetrating. That Hindu saw a vast difference between a member of a nominal Christian and a Christ-like man. There was another Hindu —a teacher—who declared: "I want to become a Christian, but I do so in spite of the lives of Europeans I have seen here. They seem to have two loathings: one is religion and the other is water." In the latter connexion the preacher repeated Stanley Jones' story of the two Europeans who fought a duel and killed each other. The Hindus, out of the kindness of their hearts, buried them, and wishing to make an offering to the spirits of the dead, they came to the conclusion, after thinking it over, that these men would love in death what they had loved in life, so they placed as a memorial on the tomb a cigar box and a whisky bottle!

Mr. Hooper's congregation was next reminded that the East does not judge the West merely by the Westerners who go East. The Press, aided by the telegraph and the wireless, had made the world very small. We knew of happenings in India within a few hours of their occurrence; and the same was true in India of events in Western countries. With what result? He gave the answer by quoting the following conversation which took place at a conference in India between some American missionaries and a group of earnest Nationalists:—

Missionary: "My brothers, I have been talking to you about Christ. I want you to tell me frankly why you do not accept him. Do not spare me—I am not the issue—tell me frankly."

A Hindu. "You ask us to be Christians: may we ask how Christian is your own civilisation? Don't you have corruption at your own central Government in Washington?" (This was just after the oil scandal revelations).

Another: "Don't you lynch Negroes in America?"

A third: "You have had Christianity in the West all these centuries, and though Jesus is the Prince of Peace, you have not yet learned the way out of war. Don't you know any more about Christianity than that?"

The preacher repeated these searching questions with an emphasis which must have carried them straight to the hearts of his hearers. America, he pointed out, was a nominally Christian country, but she passed an Immigration Law, the object of which was to exclude Asiatics from the country, and by so doing she had lost much of her moral influence in the East. Like ourselves, she had shown the East how little Christian countries had caught of the spirit of Jesus.

HOW THE WHITE MAN LOST HIS COLOUR.

The Hindus knew, Mr. Hopper went on, that the Founder of Christianity was colour-blind where men were concerned. He looked upon men apart from race, birth and colour. In him there was neither Greek nor Barbarian, Jew nor Gentile, but one race—and all brothers. And it was in the light of this conception that the East would judge the West. The Indians had a story concerning the origin of White man: "God asked the man who is now white what he had done with his brothers, and 'he turned white with fear!' "

We taught the Indian that caste was sinful, but we had built up a colour caste in India which sought to place the whites in a superior category to those who were not white. What was the difference? They both arose from the accident of birth. The only difference was that the Brahmin was a high caste man according to his religion, but the white caste of the European was diametrically opposed to everything our religion taught. Which was worse?

Could they wonder that the brother of Rabindranath Tagore had said: "Jesus is ideal and wonderful, but you Christians—you are not like him."

The East, said the preacher, judges the West and calls us back to our Lord and Master. We ought to welcome the judgment. Only as we are saved ourselves can we save the races of the world. Only as we are really like Jesus, can we be what he wants to call us, "the light of the world." Dr. Stanley Jones asked Mahatma Gandhi what could be done to naturalise Christianity in India. "I would suggest first," was the reply, "that all your Christians, missionaries and all, must begin to live more like Jesus Christ." The great Indian saint was right. That 'is' the first thing needful. We have never taken Jesus seriously enough. As one has said: "Our Churches are made up of people who would be equally shocked to see Christianity doubted or put into practice." From every side the call was coming to the West—"Be Christian, but Christian in a bigger, broader way than you have ever been." Yes, said Mr. Hooper in conclusion, we must be Christ-like. In no other way can to become the Light of the World!

Dr. Stanley Jones' book was not written primarily for Indian readers but for the benefit of his fellow Christians. There are some things in the book which Hindus and others have naturally criticised. But the sermon summarised above will show that it is capable of producing a good effect in the right quarter, namely, in this country and the United States.

Mr. Hooper has only expressed in fitting language what many Christians are feeling about the issues raised. It is right that you in India should know that this is so. There are many thoughtful people in the West who refuse to be found by the fetters of the White Caste.

BAR GYMKHANA'S PARTY TO ALL INDIA XI.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Bombay Bar Gymkhana gave a Garden Party to the All-India XI. in honour of their splendid performance against the M. C. C.

PARTY TO LADY WILSON.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Chinoy, President of the Bombay Corporation, gavev an "At Home" at the King Edward Hospital on Tuesday to meet Lady Wilson after her return from England

MRS. HANSA MEHTA CONGRATULATED.

"Chronicle Photo."
Mrs Hansa Mehta was congratulated by her friends who gathered at the Servants of India Society Hall, on her election to the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

A MAGNIFICENT CITY.

AN AUSTRALIAN TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

Among the passengers who left for South Africa on Wednesday afternoon by the B.I. S.N. Co.'s mail boat "Karoa" was also a 70 years old Australian who is on a world tour at such an advanced age. Mr. Ralph Abrahams, J.P., left Australia in the beginning of this year for a world tour and from Java, Japan, China, America, Canada and England he came to Bombay last week. During his stay in Bombay; he went round the city to get an impression of Bombay and a few minutes before his departure for South Africa gave an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Asked as to what he thought of Bombay he said it was a magnificent city and with good municipal administration he hoped it would be one of the finest cities in the world. Mr. Abrahams is a J.P. of 20 years' standing in South Wales for the whole area and among a number of introductory letters he possesses one signed by Mr. John T. Lang, Prime Minister of New South Wales in which he states that "any courtsey that may be afforded to Mr. Abrahams will be appreciated by this Government." On Tuesday morning he went to the Girgaon Police Court and sat with Mr B. S. Turkhad and in the afternoon with Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Referring to the police courts, he said that he admired the Indian people and he found that the judiciary could hold its own although he thought that there was some room for improvement. Asked as to where there was room for improvement Mr. Abrahams said in the accoustic arrangement in the court room. Then there was too much of noise which caused annoyance in the court and the sergeant on duty should try to maintain discipline. Mr. Ralph Abrahams had also the pleasure to witness the All-India versus M.C.C. cricket match and he advised

Mr. Ralph Abrahams who visiting Bombay describes it as a "magnificent city".

Indians to form a eleven and go to Australia on tour.

Mr. Abrahams referred to the Indian settlers of Australia and said they were doing very well and they were treated by Australians very kindly and courteously. He knew Hon. S. V. Sastri and said before Mr. Sastri came to Australia they sent him a wireless message to give a lecture and there was such a tremendous rush to hear him that 2,500 tickets were sold where room was provided for only 500. "He was the finest man I ever heard in my life" said Mr. Abrahams. Before the steamer left Mr. Abrahams was garlanded by Mr. B. S. Turkhad.

—Judgment was pronounced by Mr. W. W. Finlay, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad in the case in which Mr. Hafizuddin Khan, additional Income-Tax Officer was charged with driving his car rashly or negligently on November 12 at the Junction of Clive and Elgin Roads with the result that the car of Mr. Justice Sulaiman was damaged. Mr. Hafizuddin Khan was found guilty of on offence under Section 279 I. P. C. and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The fine, if realised is to be paid as compensation to Mr. Justice Sulaiman. The Superintendent of Police has also been asked not to renew the accused's driving license for a period of one year.—Free Press.

The trustees of late Dalvir Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai, a Visa Oshwal Jain of Ahmedabad, having made over to the trust a sum of Rs. one lac, to spend, through the management of Shri Jain Visa Oshwal Club of Ahmedabad, the interest thereof ever year, a public meeting was held to give an address to the Trustees under the presidentship of Mr. Vimalbhai Mayabhai Nagersheth, in the evening of the 19th inst.

An manifesto is issued by 21 persons addressed to "The Voters of "A" Ward," Bombay, for supporting the candidature of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas for the By-Election to the Municipal Corporation from the Fort Ward.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 20.

The Bombay East Indian Association's Girls' School held their annual prize distribution yesterday evening preceded by a variety entertainment by the school children.

The arrival of the President of the day, Mr. J. A. Dias, Solicitor, was heralded by an overture from the local band in attendance. The programme of the evening then opened. The drama (a children's operatta) was enacted with expression and meaning and not a few of the little actresses displayed inborn histrionic abilities. "The Bees and the Butterflies"—an action song—in its costumes and its rendering carry the palm.

Just before the close of the concert, the President rose up to address the audience. The Thanaites were shown the difference between the real and artificial education—the latter being the outcome of the faulty syllabus imposed by the Education Department. The speaker then appealed to the youth of Thana to venture into spheres of higher education and exhorted the parents to encourage their children in that direction, since the best legacy a child could receive from its parents was a sound education.

The 24th report of the School was circulated from which it is evident that the school has progressed well. The outstanding feature of the year was the introduction of the Girl Guides and Blue Birds under the captainship of Miss Imelda Dias. The school receives a grant from Government as well as from the Municipality and covers up the other expenditure from the fees received. The accommodation, however, has been remarked upon by the Inspector of Schools, consequently it would be well for the School Board to contemplate the construction of a new structure at an early date.

P and O. Steamer "Rajputana" arrived in Gibraltar and landed the body of Lieutenant Cowpersmith who died on board the steamer on 19th December. The body was buried with military honours. The deceased was serving in 5/6 Dragoons, Risalpur and was proceeding to England accompanied by his wife.—Reuter's Special Service.

Funchal.—Lord Birkenhead has arrived here on board "Balmoral Castle."

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PRESIDENT OF THE C. P. COUNCIL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The name of Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis has been put forward by the "Hitawada" of Nagpur as by far the ablest man for the post. That Sir Shankar Rao is likely to prove as capable president may be agreed on all hands; but there are certain considerations to which attention of the C. P. members must be invited. The fact that he is a dis-credited Minister, outset from his post by virtue of a resolution of the C. P. Council, may be neglected as being not very pertinent to the matter under consideration. But there is one point to which I call the pointed attention of the C. P. Members. It has transpired that Sir Shankar Rao has got himself elected to the Council on the non-Brahmin ticket, which means that he has espoused communalism, and forsaken the Liberal creed which he has been professing since his emergence into the public life. The Liberal Party has never upheld communalism; on the other hand it has always deprecated it as a cancer eating into the vitals of the nation. Neither the Swarajists, nor the Responsivists, nor, for the matter of that, even the Libearls can support his candidature for the Presidentship without declaring their preference for the communal principles which failed to commend themselves to the electorates in this province during the last Council elections. The "Non-Brahmins" as such are an utterly negligible factor in the C.P. Council. How can, therefore, the members fix their choice of the Presidentship upon a representative who had at least a semblance of right to be elected to that post on the strength of his capacity, but who has forfeited that right by openly allying himself to the cult of non-Brahmins. The C. P. members, therefore cannot entertain the candidature of Sir Shankar Rao Chitnavis, unless he repudiated every allegiance to the non-Brahmin creed.

It is not known if Mr. Y. M. Kale offers himself for re-election to the high office which he filled during the last session with distinction and credit; but if he does, the members will do well to re-elect him and satisfy a well-established Parliamentary convention of re-electing the President without opposition. Will the members of the C. P. Council make up their mind to re-elect Mr. Y. M. Kale, or enthrone communalism by electing Sir Shankar Rao?—Yours, etc.

ANTI-COMMUNAL.

Yeotmal, Nov. 20.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

To-day the Linseed market opened steady May bting quoted at Rs. 10-1-9. At this level there was some demand and the market closed steady.

The Wheat market opened easy for January at Rs. 7-8-6 and May delivery Rs. 7-4-3. There was no demand. Up-country reports read poor with complete absence of demand. Sellers are willing to reduce prices. Our market during the course of the day ruled steady with more buyers and finally closed as under:—

Linseed, May, Rs. 10-2-3.
Wheat, January, Rs. 7-9-6.
Wheat, May, Rs. 7-5-3.

WHEAT.

	Rs. a. p.
Delhi White Real delivery	7 10 9
Cawnpore White	52/53
Karachi Bagala Rail,	7 2 9

AN IDEAL COLONY.

HON. MR. PATEL'S TRIBUTE TO KHAR RESIDENTS

The second social gathering of the residents of Khar was held on Sunday under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel one of the oldest and Illustrious residents of Khar-Bandra. The programme began with sports for ladies, boys, girls and gentlemen which lasted for about 3 hours and very keen interest was taken by all the residents. Flat race for boys, girls and gentlemen, musical chair, memory test and thread and needle race for ladies were the most interesting among all sports. Among the winners of the prizes were Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Hiralal Desai and Mrs. Jhabvala.

After sports were over, the residents and distinguished guests were seated in a spacious shamiana decorated with buntings and flags and the Hon Mr. Patel who was welcomed with Gujarati and Marathi songs took the chair amidst loud cheers. Mr. Hiralal Desai, in welcoming the president and guests, hoped that this annual function which is continued from year to year will tend to bring the residents of Khar closer and closer and cement them with bonds of fraternity. The Association which started with hardly a couple of dozen members now had nearly 80 members, some of whom were leading and cultured citizens of Bombay. Mr. F. J. Ginvala, one of the members of the Association was now elected to the Council, Dr., Savarkar to the Bombay Municipal corporation. the Bombay Municipal corporation..Association Mr. Hiralal next emphasised the urgency of having a primary school in Khar, as they had none, and requested the President Mr. Patel, who had the honour of introducing free and compulsory education in Bandra in 1918, when he was the member of the Board to assist this Association in getting this much needed amenity.

AN IDEAL COLONY.

After Mr. Hiralal briefly surveyed the progress of the Association in the course of one year, the audience was entertained with variety of performances such as violin-overtures, recitations, Gujarati Gurba, and mimic performances of Prof. Bhailikar, which were greatly appreciated. Miss Vazkar's (6 years) song of 'Dolly' in accompaniment of instrument was received with tremendous en core. After the prizes were distributed to the winners, the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel thanked the Association for inviting him to preside over the function and expressed his great delight at the new colony, which he hoped will in near future, be an ideal colony not only in Bombay but in whole India. Mr. Patel then advised the Association that this colony which consisted of all educated people, should be an ideal colony by having their own low-courts, and by using swadeshi cloth and by boycotting liquor. Mr. Patel next expressed his surprise to learn from the secretary that this new colony had still no primary school and to remedy this grievance he asked the people of Khar to solidly support the candidature of Mr. Hiralal Desai who he learnt was trying for a seat on the Bandra Municipal Board.

Mr. M. J. Mehta next proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Patel and in a humourous speech extolled the services of Mr. Patel in the cause of the country, and hoped that Mr Patel will be relected as the President of the Assembly. Mrs. Mudrikaben Anjaria seconded the vote of thanks and said that Mr. Patel who was the resident of Khar was one of the brightest citizens of India, which was a matter of great joy to all the people of Khar.

After partaking of the refreshments and after garlanding Mr. Patel and Mr. Ginvala the Laxmi Nagar amateurs entertained the audience with dramatic performance and then dispersed.

PROF. PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION

The tenth annual Exhibition of Prof. Phadke's Fine Art Works which was opened at Rambag near the C. P. Tank, Bombay, in the first week of November last, was well patronised by Bombayites. After lasting for about a month and a half it was to have been closed on Sunday last, but at the request of many well-wishers it has been kept open till the end of this month.

Children and school boys will be admitted to the Exhibition at half the price.

This year Professor Phadke has got altogether an entirely new collection, in which more than half a dozen scenes are of outstanding merit. Mahatma Gandhi and Lokamanya Tilak are of course, Professor Phadke's favourite subjects, and they figure in this year's collection too, but the artist knows, how to keep up the interest of the public by the clever manipulation of his subjects.

"MAHATMA GANDHI IN SECLUSION."

Mahatma Gandhi is shown writing his autobiography in the seclusion of his room in the Sabarmati Ashram with all the characteristic quietude depicted on his face. In the back ground will be found realistically depicted, one behind the other, a Gujarathi Lady plying the spinning wheel and personifying the All-India Spinners' Association, and a bonfire of foreign cloth. In this the artist has tried to visualise the activities of the patriot saint of Sabarmati between the years 1921 and 1926 and the realistic touch is heightened by the clever mechanical movements of the figures.

"THE KIRTAN BY LOKMANYA."

The late Lokmanya is understood to have observed that if he had not taken to journalism he would have been a Kirtankar. Professor Phadke has tried through the medium of wax and clay to visualise a scene in which the Lokmanya in the familiar pose of the Kirtankar, is seen surrounded by an audience composed of Messrs. Khaparde, Gandhi, Baptista, Nene, Das, and Dadabhai the models of all of whom have been executed with astonishing likeness to the originals. Each item of the composition is an episode of Tilak's political attitude and work and the total effect is striking.

"THE SCAPE BULL OF POLITICS."

Here is a scene taken from Indian rural life, showing a tramp performer and his bull nodding its head at the signal of his master's right hand. It is a satirical piece deploring the present mess of Indian politics, burdened as it is with an endless series of party-tickets. The subject and composition of the piece, with the natural movements have an intrinsic charm apart from its political interpretation.

"THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA."

This is a mythological and popular subject showing the parents, miraculously liberated, standing out of the prison and feasting their eyes on their new born Divine child. The charm of the piece is enhanced by the movements introduced. The darkness is suddenly broken by a dazzling circle of light in the rear and there gradually emerges into view God Vishnu crowned by the many headed heavenly cobra. The breathing of the child, the touching exchange of looks by the parents, and the gravity of the surroundings cast a spell on the onlooker.

Among the many other subjects which hold the attention of the visitor are the old bridegroom, the Harlequin candidate (a masterly satire on the self-advertising manifestos) and the first lesson in the art of shaving. The last model is so remarkably life-like that the unwary spectator is at first deluded into thinking that some assistant of Professor Phadke, being in great hurry, is engaged in the operation regardless of the stream of sight seers in the hall. The truth dawns in the spectator only after a closer scrutiny.

WORK THE REFORMS IN RIGHT EARNEST.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ADVICE TO SWARAJISTS.

"Work the Reforms for what they are worth in right earnest, adjust communal differences and educate the electorate" in these words Sir Chimanlal Setalwad summed up his speech which was the first he delivered after his sojourn to Europe on Tuesday night at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall under the auspices of the Indian National Party of Bombay. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. M C. Chagla were among those on the platform Opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Jinnah deplored the differences among the various political parties in the country, and characterised the action of the Swarajists as one paralysing the country instead of the system of the existing Government.

Sir Chimanlal in the course of his short speech said it was necessary to take stock of the existing situation to consider what the work before the country was. He traced the growth of the Non-Co-operation movement, which was the direct outcome of the Rowlatt Act, culminating in the triple-boycott, and said: "The Liberals who were sober men considered whether the policy adopted by Gandhiji was the right one to adopt or not and came to the conclusion that it was not They predicted that the boycotts—one of which viz. the boycott of Government educational institutions was "most wicked" and the other two foolish—would prove futile, and Sir Chimanlal said that they had after all proved futile.

The speaker next attacked the Swarajists who, he said, neither believed nor practised what they professed. "They (Swarajists) never believed in their own policy," declared Sir Chimanlal. "They actually believed in working the reforms; but they had not the courage to say so publicly." The Royal Statutory Commission, he said, would be coming to India latest in 1929—he had reasons to hope that it would come in 1928—; and it was inevitably necessary to show, them that India had worked the Reforms, inadequate though they were, most successfully.

Mr. M. C. Chagla who spoke next urged the necessity of making the Congress a thoroughly national body in which all political parties in the country might get a place.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

A Rajkot message says:—"Darbar Shri of Nithalgudh has filed a defamation case against the Editor of the local weekly paper "Kathiawad Opinion" in the Court of the Political Agent at Wadhwan camp." —Free Press.

An Okha message says:—"The Baroda State has levied a tax of Rs. 5-8 per bag of sugar and annas four per maund of "Khajur" imported into the Baroda State from ports other than Okha."—Free Press.

His Highness the Thakare Saheb, of Palitana has presented a purse of Rs. 5,000 to the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Chimanlal, on the occasion of his Coronation Day anniversary.—Free Press.

The Jamnagar Railway is running a dining car for the convenience of passengers over their section.—Free Press.

MADRAS PARK FAIR

CORPORATION GIVES UP CLAIM

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

At an urgent meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening it was agreed, in view of the withdrawal of the passages in the lawyers' notice served by the South Indian Athletic Association to which objection had been taken to give up the claim for 12½ per cent. of the gate money and to take Rs. 3,000. In consideration of not running a civic exhibition of the Corporation this year, it was also agreed to give the Association all facilities on payment of the usual fees. This agreement will not effect the rights and claims of either party in future. —A.P.

THE EXCHANGE RATIO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd ultimo on page, 6 column 3 under the caption "Official Propaganda" you have adopted an unfair line of criticism while discussing the views of the three well-known trading firms in the Punjab. The Associated Press had wired views of only three such firms, whose names it has no doubt not disclosed for reasons best known either to the Agency or the firms themselves who might have desired to remain in the background. Your criticism, on the other hand, appears to be a useless anathema of what may fairly be represented as the other side of the picture. You cannot deny that there is considerable difference of opinion with regard to the fixation of the exchange ratio at 18d. While some would like the ratio to be reduced to 16d. others are distinctly in favour of 18d. Naturally this difference has two sides of the picture. If certain importers may be overzealous for the 18d. ratio, you have done no justice to the cause you espouse by denouncing in such scathing terms the views held by the supporters of the 18d. ratio

Amritsar as you will admit is an important commercial centre of the Punjab and has besides a volume of the import trade, vested interests in export as well. From my experience of the local trading community I can make bold to assert that with the exception of a few merchants the rest have shown complete indifference to the agitation about the 16d. ratio that has emanated from Bombay. Even the few exceptions to which I make reference are not in favour of the 16d. ratio because they really wish it, but simply because they happen to follow a certain political creed to which they would like to adhere, because they themselves have no business interests at stake. It was one of these few who had referred to the fixyation of the ratio at 16d. while giving evidence before the Textile Tariff Board. If I were to recapitulate the facts about this mis-statement, as I should call it, I would be entering into an unnecessary controversy, which is now a closed chapter. The local Piece-Goods Association who had prepared a written statement for the Tariff Board had never authorised the three witnesses to make any verbal statement on behalf of the Association. The question of the ratio was entirely their own creation, though the particular witness who referred to it was not able to successfully establish his point before the Commission. On the other hand the whole class of Amritsar Importers is solidly in favour of the 18d. ratio. If Sir Victor Sassoon and others of his way of thinking are inclined to take a more far-sighted view of the exchange problem, pardon me if I say that they must have their own axe to grind.

Instead of repeating any arguments in favour of the 18d. ratio I would better recommend to you a careful study of the speech made by Sir Basil Blackett at the Delhi University on the 23rd instant. You may possibly be seeing things from another standpoint, but I would welcome a discussion purely from the economic point of view. Politics are out of question if you really aim at the welfare of the masses and the country. The reduction to the 16d. ratio will heavily affect the importer and you cannot deny that a large number of our merchants are interested in import rather than export. The consumer who has by now adjusted his pockets to the prevailing prices will be immensely disturbed and you might revive the economic unrest in the country, instead of catering for its stability. In my opinion any appeal for a political agitation in favour of the 16d. ratio is wholly prejudicial to the cause of the country.—Yours, etc.,

GIRDHARILAL.

Amritsar.

PROTEST MEETING AT DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 21.

A meeting of the bankers and merchants of the Dharwar district was held on December 2nd to protest against the 18d. ratio contemplated by the Government of India and resolutions were passed asking the Government not to legalise the 18d. ratio, as it vitally affects the interests of the agriculturists and to establish a good standard backed by gold currency.

LEAVE THE RATIO ALONE.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce discussed at a special meeting the proposed Currency Bill and resolved to advise the Government of India to drop the present bill and introduce at an early date a more suitable measure to give India the benefits of sound currency and stable exchange. The Honorary Secretary of the Chamber in his letter to the Government of India, Finance department sums up the chamber's conclusions stating that the chamber noted with regret the strenuous efforts of the Government to prop up exchange by such questionable means as the sale of reverse councils and deflation. It was their considered opinion that Government would be well advised to leave the exchange rate to shift for itself.—A. P.

ANCESTORS OF PATHARE PRABHUS.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—As a member of the Pathare Prabhu community, I feel grateful to you for publishing the full speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, delivered on Thursday, the 16th instant, at the opening of the Exhibition of Art and Industry of my community at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Jayakar, as President of the Exhibition Committee, could not have done better than taken the opportunity of unfolding to His Excellency the glorious past of the Pathare Prabhu community, which was "the first to introduce the blessings of civilization into the desert island of Bombay and to transform it from a fishing hamlet into a flourishing town adorned with temples and palaces." So far good, but Mr. Jayakar's quotation from Mr A. M. T. Jackson's "Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island," viz., that "Raja Bim, its (of Bombay) first ruler in the 12th century was a leading member of the Pathare Prabhu Community.', was not happy because it is incorrect. The "Bombay Gazetteer," published in 1879, gives a different tale as supplied to that journal by a literate member of the Pathare Prabhu community, in the person of Mr K. Raghunathji Navalkar, who says at the very commencement of his account that he has borrowed facts for it from the history of the Pathare Prabhu community. published in 1877 by (another learned Pathare Prabhu gentleman) Mr. Shamrao Moroji, Mr. Navalkar says this on this point: "Under the guidance of Bimbdew ('Dew' is a termination denoting prince ship) Ramraja's second son, about 3,500 Prabhus passed west to the Konkan." Again, Mr. Shamrao Moroji says thus: "The Pathare Prabhus do not claim to be the descendants of Raja Bimb, but simply date their migration in a mass to this part of India with his establishment of the kingdom of Mahim. The pure Kshatriyas did exist in this part of India under the name of Prabhus, from the inscriptions referred to by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Wathen, which, they say, were written by one Veljee Prabhoo, two centuries before Bimb's arrival in Konkan. If the inscriptions be genuine and correctly deciphered. then, as they were two centuries older than the date of the arrival of Bimb in Konkan, and as they are stated to be written by Veljee Prabhoo, there is a proof that the name of the Pathare Prabhu Caste existed in Konkan long before the arrival of the Prabhus with Bimb in that place."

The history of migration of the Pathare Prabhus to Bombay with Raja Bimb may be briefly stated thus. Thus formed part of the Aryans that came to Hindustan in the 7th century B.C., according to Dr. Bhandarkar, or 3,000 B.C., according to Hunter. They, in the first instance, made a halt in Cashmere and then bifurcated into two branches, one wending its way from Cashmere towards Brahmavarta, then passing through, Rajputana, and cutting through Broach and Surat, finally landed in Bombay. The other branch went in the direction of Behar, descended into Orissa and eventually halted in Paithan in 1240 A.D. Both the branches, 'en route,' defeated, captured and civilised the aboriginal tribes. The second branch was in its turn persecuted and pursued from place to place by Mahomedan invaders until it reached Paithan, where it remained in the role of the subject-people living the life of a non-martial race and earning its livelihood as persons of learning and enlightenment. When Ahmedshah invaded Paithan in 1288, some of its people escaped to Deogiri (modern Dawlatabad) for shelter. Among them were the Pathare Prabhus. Their stay in Deogiri was not to last long, for in 1290-two years later-Alla-ud-din invaded Deogiri and assassinated its ruler Ramchandrarao. Hence, some of Deogiri's people left Deogiri with Ramchandrarao's second son, Bimb to Konkan. Among these people, again, were the Pathare Prabhus. They came with Bimb to Bombay where Bimb established his capital. They joined hands with the Prabhus that had already settled there and effected improvements whereby Bombay became a flourishing town from its pristine condition of a fishing hamlet. The first branch of Prabhus has nothing to do with Bimb, the second being only a cofugitive of Bimb from Deogiri. The Prabhus, as a community, are distinct from Raja Bimb, who belongs to the Deogiri Dynasty which is a Marahtta Dynasty. I trust the future writers of Prabhus-history will take a careful note of this circumstance and not repeat the mistake into which Mr. Jackson has fallen.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

REVISION OF INCOMETAX AMOUNT

DELHI, Dec. 21.

A press communique says:—Under rule 42 of the Indian Incometax Rules 1922 published with notification of the Central Board of Revnue No. 39 dated the 30th October 1926, an amount exceeding Rs. 10,000 has been prescribed as the minimum of dividend or aggregate dividends drawn by a shareholder resident or non-resident in British India, from any company in any year that renders it incumbent on the principal officer of a company to report such dividend or dividends in the return prescribed by Section 19A Income Tax Act 1922 inscribed by Section 2 of the Indian Income Tax Amendment Act (24 of 1926). This amount has been fixed tentatively and is liable to revision in the light of experience gained hereafter.—A.P.

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

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MUSLIMS & JOINT ELECTORATES

MR. ASAF ALI ON HIS DEFEAT

Asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in Delhi, if his defeat in the last elections would have any adverse effect on the principle of joint electorates at the next elections so far as Delhi is concerned, Mr. Asaf Ali said:—

Since the sanguinary events of 1919 which united different communities residing in Delhi in the face of common danger and paved the way for the memorable scenes of fraternisation between Hindus and Musalmans especially in Delhi, setting an example to the rest of India, the pendulum of Delhi's mentality has swung back to the extreme point. The wave of reaction consequent upon what I may call the Bardoli reverse, turned into a veritable tempest which swept furiously over the north of India, Delhi becoming one of the important storm-centres. Sangathan, Shuddhi, Tanzeem and Tabligu (movements for exclusively denfensive, and perhaps also offensive, organisations of the Hindu and Muslim communities, and large-scale conversions or re-conversions found some of their most vocal exponents in Delhi, and the tension resulting from the activities of the protagonists of these movements brought in its train communal riots in normal times might have been excusable provocations, and excesses were committed which have left a legacy of hatred behind. In normal times I would have been returned unopposed. But Lala Lajpat Rai supported by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya took the fullest advantage of the worst features of communal tension in Delhi and appealed to the Hindus (who were so far as voting strength went, in the proportion of 2.75 to 1.75 approximately to the Musalmans) in the name of "dharma," (Divine rewards and retribution being the prominent feature of at least one poster with which the whole of Delhi was placarded at a crucial moment), and to make sure of success they withdrew their own candidate in the morning of the second day of elections and secured a chance for a walk-over. In the face of these circumstances it was no little wonder that I polled as many votes as I did. The Musalmans may have been actuated by communal motives as well; but not a word was said or written appealing to them on my behalf which had the faintest tinge of communalism. Nor was it a secret that even the worst communalist could not accuse me of communal tendencies. The Congress adopted me after considerable deliberation and the decision of the Congress was welcomed by every section of Muslim opinion in Delhi, with the result that 1,250 out of 1,822 Muslim electors went to the polls and with 15 or 20 exceptions all voted for me, whereas out of some 3,300 Hindus not more than 90 voted for me.

LEGACY OF DISTRUST.

"As regards its effect on the principle of joint electorates, even I, a confirmed believer in the ultimate desirability of joint electorates, cannot close my eyes to the fact that laws provide against the worst contingencies and, therefore, so long as the legacy of distrust bequeathed by the movements sponsored by the narrow-visioned politicians has not eked itself out, even I would not have the courage to advocate joint electorates for some time to come. The case of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce which has elected 4 Hindus instead of 3 Hindus and 1 Musalman, as it used to before, lends special point to the argument of those who expect little or no justice from joint electorates, because the converse is conspicuous by its absence. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Musalmans of Delhi will be fully justified in demanding an equitable adjustment of their rights."

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE

A week more and Patna City would have a most busy sessions of the All-India Shia Conference. Elaborate arrangements undertaken are nearing completion.

Mr. Tajammul Husain Khan has promised to accommodate and entertain 200 orphans coming from the All-India Shia Orphanaga, Lucknow, at Bouli during the Conference Sessions.

The attention of the intending delegates and visitors is specially drawn towards the following:—

(1) They should book themselves to Patna City E.I. Ry. and not Patna Junction which is nine miles away from the Conference camp. (2.) Those coming from the B.N.W. Ry. should book themselves to Mahendra Ghat and not Mahabir Ghat. (3) They would do well to advise the reception committee of their arrival and specify of the particular train of their arrival to ensure proper reception and conveyance to the Conference compound. (4) The postal authorities have sanctiined the opening of a combined Post and Telegraph Office in the Conference compound.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SAMMELAN

PANDU, Dec. 21.

The All-India Hinu Sammelan will be held on the 28th morning under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. The proposal to hold the Conference for the protection of cows has been abandoned, but meetings will be held when several speakers will address on the need for the protection of cows. Speakers include Hemachandra Goswami and Babu Piyush Kanti Ghose. Babu Ramnarayan Agarwala and Pandit Avadh Behari Singh Sarma. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is arriving here on the 25th is not expected to stay longer than the 28th.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Mr. Khubiram, Joint Secretary, Aligarh, wires under date Dec. 21:—

The All-India Postmen's Conference will be held at Aligarh in the Loyall Library on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January, 1927. The Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Barat-law, will preside. Delegates are requested to attend in large numbers. Resolutions to be put up in the conference should reach the Chairman, Reception Committee by the 7th January, 1927. Volunteers and conveyance will be at the station in every train.

KARACHI PORT TRUST AND INDIAN INTERESTS.

KARACHI, Dec. 21.

Both the Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber have sent protests to the Commissioner in Sindh against wasting £500/- by the Port Trust on the London "Daily Telegraph" advertisement. The Shippers' Chamber compares the generosity shown towards the "Daily Telegraph" with the petty-mindedness and parsimony displayed by majority of the European Port Trustees who rsefused mooring accommodation free of cost even for one year, for the training ship for the Indian youths, S. S. Dufferin. It condemns the majority's reluctance to aid in matters of Indian interest—Free Press.

A Chittagong message says:—Jashoda Sundari, the girl who was reported to have been converted to Islam and whose application for dissolution of marriage with her Brahmin husband had been dismissed by the District Judge has applied for bail. The sub-divisional officer granted bail and allowed her to stay in the house of Rai Bahadur Kamini Kumar Das, vakil with her infant son and husband.—A. P.

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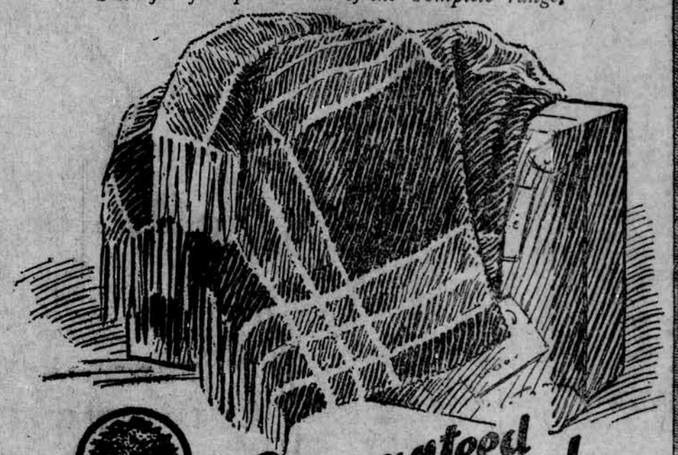

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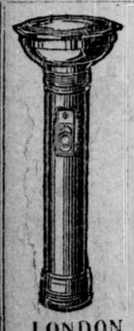

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